INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put int practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. NO. XVII 279– BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

LAHORE STUDENTS PREFER JAIL TO FINE

ARRESTS AND SUMMARY TRIAL.

Approver's Disclosures In "Conspiracy" Case.

PROPAGANDA AMONG STUDENTS

Calcutta Prof. Thanks Magistrate For Rigorous Imprisonment.

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

Another approver, Hansraj Vohra, son of Professor Gurandittamal of the Central Training College, Lahore, was produced in the court of the Special Magistrate to-day. Witness stated that in the tenth class he took special interest in English and Indian history. After matriculation he joined the Forman Christian College, Lahore. In the college witness used to read books by Gandhi and Lajpat Rai and mentioned "Home Rule" by Gandhi and "England's Debt to India" by Lajpat Rai.

Witness knew Sukhdev who was related to him. Sukhdev used to go to witness' house but was subsequently stopped from doing so by witness' father.

In reply to Sukhdev's question witness said once he wanted to serve his country and had a mind to take up journalism.

TALKS OF SECRET SOCIETIE'S AND REVOLUTIONARY CREED.

Sukhdev gave witness books to read and generally talked of the utility of secret societie's revolutionary creed and the futility of the Congress propaganda Witness got from Sukhdev a leaflet containing the aims and objects of the revolutionary party in India. After reading the leaflet witness became a member of the party. Witness was asked by Sukhdev to carry on revolutionary propaganda among college students.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDENT'S UNION.

In September 1927, witness worked for the establishment of a students' union in Lahore the avowed object of which was the teaching of nationalism but which he wanted to use for winning the sympathies of young men for revolutionary schemes.

ORDERED TO DELHI.

Later, in December, witness was ordered by Sukhdev to go to Delhi. "En route" witness stopped at Amritsar and stayed at Master Agyaram's house. Bhagat Singh met them at Amritsar. He had a six-chambered revolver. Sukhdev had told witness that he was to go to Rawalpindi instead of to Delhi. Witness reached Rawalpindi on January 9, 1928 and stayed with Satyapal in the Arya Samaj. Witness received visits from Bhagat Singh and Jaigopal. In February, witness read in a newspaper a letter from his father who had been kept uninformed regarding the whereabouts of witness and decided to return to Lahore. Sukhdev expressed indignation at witness' abrupt departure from Rawalpindi. In October 1928 witness organised a students' conference in Lahore at which the independence resolution was adopted.

In December witness was taken to Mozang by Sukhdev and there he met Bhagat Singh, Kishorilal, Jaigopal, Punditji, Mahabir Singh and Rajguru.—A. P.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

The statement of the approver, Hansraj Vohra, was continued after lunch. Witness stated that the party had resolved on committing certain acts in Lahore. Members had been summoned from C. P. for the purpose. On December 3, 1928, witness attended a meeting of the members at Mozang house at which Panditji advised the members to prepare themselves for taking action and feel like soldiers on the battlefield. Witness left the meeting subsequently and did not know what was decided upon ultimately. On the following day witness learnt that the party had decided to commit dacoity in the Punjab National Bank

DUTIES ASSIGNED TO MEMBERS

The duties assigned to the members were that they should be in the bank premises at 3 p.m. Witness was to send the chapras on duty to the Secretary's room and not to allow him to emerge. The plan failed as two members did not arrive, with taxi, at the appointed time. On December 7 witness saw for the first time Vijayakumar Sinha and Bhagawandas. Witness was told by Sukhdev that he would have to be away from Lahore as the party had decided to take action. Witness accordingly did not attend the Forman Christian College of which he was a student. On December 15th witness learnt that the party had decided to shoot Mr. Scott. On December 17 witness was present at a meeting of the Members at Mozang House at which posters were written to notify the public that Mr. Scott was murdered by revolutionaries. Witness said members had suffered much hardship for the sake of the party. (Some of the accused. Hear, Hear).

About thirty persons who were raising cries of "Long Live Revolution" outside the Court compound were summarily tried and fined Rs. 50 each, in default one week's imprisonment.—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING "REVOLUTIONARY CRIES."

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

About forty persons, mostly students were arrested this noon for shouting revolutionary cries on the Jail Road, before the Court of the Special Magistrate, Lahore.—Free Press.

LAHORE STUDENTS PREFER JAIL.

—:o:—

Refuse To Pay Fine.

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The students who were arrested at noon to-day at the Jail gate were placed before Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain, Magistrate, who tried them summarily and with the exception of 14 sentenced all the rest to a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to one week's simple imprisonment. But they preferred jail.—Free Press.

Prof Banerjea Convicted.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Prof. Nripendra Chandra Banerjea to one year's rigorous imprisonment for making seditious speech at the Albert Hall on September 17, on the occasion of the celebration of the All-Bengal Satin Sen Day, the sentence to run concurrently with his previous rigorous imprisonment of one year passed by Mr. K. L. Mukherjea, Magistrate, Alipur, in connection with the seditious speech he delivered on Deshabandhu Anniversary day at the Hazra Park on June 16.

Banerjea, after the judgment was delivered, addressing the court said: "Thank Your Honour. I shall now go back to jail."—Free Press.

Calcutta Editor Gets 1 Year R. I.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Saratchandra Dutta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Swadhinata," a vernacular weekly, to three years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of writing and publishing 3 seditious articles which appeared in the Jatindra Memorial Number of that paper in September last. He was sentenced to one year for each article, sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

CONVICTED OF SEDITION.

—:o:—

DAS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH ECHO.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Jnananjan Neogi, organiser, Desabandhu Village Reorganisation Society was sentenced this morning by Mr. K. L. Mukerji, Special Magistrate, Alipore to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A in respect of a speech delivered at Hazra Park on June 16 at the death anniversary of Deshabandhu Das.—Free Press.

The Judgment.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Delivering judgment in the case in which Sjt. Jananajan Neogi is charged under Section 124-A and convicting him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate observed. "No doubt the occasion of the speech was a solemn one, no doubt he dilated on the attributes of Mr. C. R. Das and his sacrifice for the country and exhorted the audience to emulate his example but the whole tenor of his speech is a tirade against the present government of the land and for its complete overthrow. The speech was delivered with a venom which was sure to excite a feeling of hatred and hostility towards the government."—Free Press.

Mr. Neogy Released On Bail.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Petition for bail was moved today before Justices C. C. Bose and Pearson on behalf of J. Neogy, Organiser of the Desh-Bandhu Village Reorganisation Society who was convicted this morning by Mr. K. L. Mukherjee, Special Magistrate, Alipore to one year's rigorous imprisonment in connection with the speech delivered at the Hazrapark on June 16, on the death anniversary of Deshbandhu Das.

Their Lordships granted bail on Mr. S. C. Bose, Counsel for Neogi giving an undertaking that the accused will not make speeches at any public place or attend any meeting till December 2, within which time, the appellant must take out a copy of the Lower Court Judgment and present an appeal at the High Court.—Free Press.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY PENETRATE CHINESE POSITIONS.

Retreat Cut Off.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Tokio.—A message from Harbin states that Russian Cavalry and tanks penetrated behind the Chinese position in the neighbourhood of Khailar and cut off their retreat. Cavage fighting is reported. Russians, it is now believed, hold the whole area west of the Khingan Mountains.—Reuter.

TO RESIST SOVIET ATTACK

Chinese Council OF War.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Nanking.—As result of grave developments in Manchuria negotiations are proceeding between leading civil and military authoritie's with view to ending civil war and combining nation's resources to resist Soviet attack.—Reuter.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SHOT AT.

—:o:—

Assailnat Arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Jerusalem.—Mr. Bentwich, Public Prosecutor for the Mandatory Administration, was wounded in the leg by a shot fired in the afternoon and was taken to hospital. The assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

—:o:—

AFGHAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 25.

King Nadir Shah has appointed another of his brothers, Muhammad Aziz, as Minister at Moscow.—A. P.

POONA TEMPLE STAYAGRAHA.

Railings Round Steps To Obstruct Ascent.

TRUSTEES' NEW MOVE.

Close Pipes And Lavatories To "Untouchables."

The trustees of the Parvati temple have re-elected Sardar G. M. Mazumdar, M.L.C., as their Chairman.

They are putting up a railing round the steps of the temple to prevent the Satyagrahis from touching them or climbing up. The Satyagrahis have also been forbidden the use of the water pipes and the lavatories on the Parvati Hill.

A party of "untouchable" Satyagrahis goes to the temple daily and come back as the doors are closed.

A prominent member of the Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal told a press representative yesterday that he had reasons to hope that the Poona temple trustees would very soon follow the example of the trustees of the Gulalwadi temple Bombay.—A. P.

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GENERAL ELECTION IN JANUARY 1931?

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 25.

It is reliably learnt that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has accepted the suggestion made in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council not to hold the general elections in May 1930. The belief in political circles is that the General Elections throughout the country will not be postponed later than January, 1931.—A. P.

****

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN CUTCH

Section 124 A-Added To Penal Code.

(From a correspondent.)

BHUJ, Nov. 25.

The Cutch State authorities, in the absence of the Maharaoshri in East Africa, have promulgated a special legislation as addition to the Cutch Penal Code. By an Extraordinary Notification in the "Cutch Gazette", a section which is a virtual translation of the now notorious Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is added. For the first time in the history of the Cutch State Administration a sedition section has been introduced. The enacted legislation is absolutely unwarranted as the public movement in and for Cutch is never meant to create disaffection but to remove the most deplorable and dangerous discontent continued for years among the poor voiceless mass of the population. On the one hand through Mr. Mansing Kachara, the respected leader who is being used as an instrument for now well-nigh 13 months to check the tide of patriotic activities, there is an attempt at the reform of the administration, repressive legislation as this on the other hand, is promulgated, especially when it is the people's considered decision to hold the Parishad session at Anjar. The irresistible conclusion is that the legislation is meant solely to check that movement. The step amounts to this that the authorities from stage of ridicule only are entering upon the second stage of repression to fight all big movements. The authorities are most ill-advised as it will only add fuel to the fire and at a time when graver issues are at stake for Indian States, when the Butler and other reports are to be considered, complete harmony to maintain the enviable good name of the State is essential. The present action depicts deplorable bankruptcy of statesmanship.

If, instead of wasting public time and money in drafting such an unwarranted and discreditable piece of legislation the authorities devote time to reforming the administration, all the difficulties now in evidence and to arise in the future could be avoided.

Police Raid On Navjavan Bharat Sabha.

—:o:—

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 25.

The Police raided the office of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha and the residence of its Secretary. A number of photos of Bhagat Singh and Dutt, membership forms of the Sabha and account books were removed from both places.—A.P.

Mysterious Bengalis.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

Enquiries elicit two young men, P. Roy and A. K. Bhattacharjee, came to stay in the Dharmasala on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning they went out on a stroll and went round the city the whole day and returned in the evening. Soon after their return to the Dharmasala, three bombs exploded in quick succession. The Chowkidar of the Dharmasala at once closed the door and went into the room of the young men where smoke was issuing and found the occupants lying in a semi-conscious state stunned by the explosion. So far they have not made any statement to the police.

An unconfirmed report says a revolver and some letters in Bengali were found in possession of them.—Free Press.

POLICE REPORTS CHALLENGED IN MEERUT COURT.

Dharamvir Singh Says He Is Follower Of Gandhi's Policy.

M. G. DESAI ON IMPERIALISM AND SOVEREIGNTY.

MEERUT, Nov. 25.

Examination of Chowdhury Dharambirsingh was continued this morning. Answering questions put by Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, at to-day's hearing of the "conspiracy" case he emphatically declared that he was a Congressman and a believer in Mahatma Gandhiji's non-violent non-cooperation movement for the attainment of India's freedom which would be "within the Empire if possible, and without it if necessary".

POLICE REPORTS CHALLENGED.

Dharamvir Singh contested the accuracy of the police reporters' reports of his speeches at the political conference of last year and emphasised that he had advised tenants to have their grievances remedied through non-violence, peace and love.

Asked what explanation he had to offer for the speech he had made prescribing Russian methods for the achievement of Indian freedom, Dharambir Singh replied that reports of his speeches were not correct. He had never referred in his speeches to Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad and Bombay strikes.

OMISSIONS IN THE REPORTS.

Accused comparing the official report of the conference and the police report pointed out two discrepancies in the latter and stated that the Mazdoor and Kisn Sangh had been wrongly translated as the Workers' and Peasants' Party whereas it meant Labourers' and Farmers' Association. The accused complained that police reporters had omitted many points from his speech.

SALVATION THROUGH KHADDAR.

He remembered that he had dwelt at great length on the formation of village panchayats in accordance with ancient Hindu customs, and had exhorted his audience not to resort to law courts He had advised them to follow the principles of Mahatma Gandhi "I had laid great stress on the usefulness of charka and khaddar, holding that the wide-spread use of charkha was the only way to achieve India's economic and political freedom."

He had also mentioned that non-violent non-co-operation was the only method suitable to Indian conditions for the attainment of political aspirations.

WHAT HE MEANT BY INDEPENDENCE.

Magistrate: What did you mean when you advocated Independence That is the crux of the whole thing.

Dharamvir Singh: My idea of Independence was exactly the same as Mahatma Gandhi's "within the Empire if possible and without it if necessary." I had in my mind exactly the same view as that of the Congress at the time I delivered my speech.

Further examined the accused stated that he had never seconded any resolution at Mazdoor and Kisan Conference alleged to have been moved by Majid and explained that the police might have mistaken other M.L.C.'s for him.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

The Magistrate pointed out that he (Dharamvir) had written a letter to Doctor Mukerjee introducing accused P. C. Joshi as Secretary of the Mazdoor and Kisan Sangh. The Magistrate stated this might show that the accused knew all about the organisation and was elected Vice-President of this body. Dharamvir admitted that the letter was written by him at the request of Joshi.

Mr. Sinha, defence advocate, submitted to the Court that this portion of the evidence would not be admissible against Joshi whom he represented.

Court signified assent.

HOW JOSHI CAME TO HIM.

Dharamvir proceeded to state that Joshi came to him with certain local Congressmen and asked for an introduction to Doctor Mukerjee who was his friend in connection with work in Mahatma Gandhi's movement. Dharamvir said he wrote an introduction. It was represented to him that they wanted to extend the existing Kisan Sangh to the whole U. P. the objects of this Sangh were to defend the social and political rights of the labourers and peasants by non-violent and peaceful methods, and its activities included cow protection and Sanatan Dharma Sabha work. This Sangh, added Dharamvir, was working in cooperation with local Town and District Congress Committees in furtherance of the charka and other Congress programme. Knowing the association as such he had no hesitation in writing an introduction to Doctor Mukerji. The correct translation of Mazdoor and Kishan Sangh, said Dharamvir, would be Labourers' and Peasants' Association or League and not workers and Peasants Party because it was not a party at all.

Magistrate: When you learnt in December that you were elected vice-President of the Workers' and Peasants' Party you said you wrote back that you did not accept the position. There is a letter from P. C. Joshi to Muzaffar Ahmed in February in which it is stated that you had accepted the position. Mr. Joshi apparently was under the impression in February that you are vice-President of the Party.

COOK'S MISTAKE.

Dharamvir Singh replied that he did not know why Joshi should be under that impression. He had disclaimed the position. Perhaps it might be due to the carelessness of the cook in the Imperial Hotel, Lucknow, whom he had given the letter to be posted.

Asked if he had anything more to say Dharamvir Singh said he would file a written statement tomorrow.

BRADLEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Accused B. F. Bradley who described his occupation as that of an Engineer reserved his statement, but pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy. At this stage he had only to say that two learned Judges of the Allahabad High Court in delivering judgment on contempt proceedings against the "Pioneer" had assumed that he (Bradley) had not challenged the evidence or documents given by Inspector Derojinsky. The accused wished to say that this assumption on the part of two judges was entirely incorrect, given in his absence on an onesided statement and was likely seriously to prejudice his defence.

"I AM A COMMUNIST".

Dange declared that he was a Communist, but reserved his answer to the question whether he was a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party or not.

Ghate, Joglekar, Mirajkar and Nimbkar who all disclaimed any caste reserved their statements. Nimbkar added that the whole case was a propaganda and expressed misapprehensions of not obtaining justice from the High Court because of "various orders passed 'ex-parte' and shabby treatment given to my bail application."

MR. M. G. DESAI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. M. G. Desai, Editor and Proprietor of weekly newspaper, "Spark" of Bombay in a concise statement made extempore said: "I am an independent journalist. I and my paper are in no way connected with any of the parties,

Continued On Page 7.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL!

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

General Decline In Prices.

ABSENCE OF BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange presented a tired aspect and in absence of buying prices gradually declined. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 718-12 and closed at Rs. 713/12. Century opened at Rs. 298/12 and closed at Rs. 295. Nagpur closed at Rs. 453/12 after opening at Rs. 455. Colaba Land shares were steady at Rs. 130. Crescent were quoted Rs. 85 and Indore Malwa at Rs. 370. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 155 and eased off to Rs. 152/8. New Great opened at Rs. 155 and closed at Rs. 160. Pearls opened at Rs. 313/12 and closed at Rs. 310. Swadesh opened at Rs. 390 and closed at Rs. 388/12. Fazal opened at Rs. 54/4 and declined to Rs. 516/4. Indian Bleaching were quoted at Rs. 110. E. D. Sassoon shares were done at Rs. 4/6. Kasturchand mill shares changed hands at Rs. 8/12 while Morarji Goculdas shares were done at Rs. 700. Sholapur were placed at Rs. 3,000 at the opening but towards the close buyers paid Rs. 3,100.

Tapti Rails opened at Rs. 660 and improved to Rs. 661/4. India Bank and shares were steady at Rs. 98. Imperials were steady

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 720, 15, 10. 15, 13.
Century 298, 300, 293, 95.
Colaba 130
Crescent 85.
Fazul 522, 15, 17, 13, 16.
Indore 370.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur xd. 455.
New Great 156, 60.
Pearl 312, 8, 7, 10.
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 390, 88.
Burma 761, 62, 60, 58, 60.
Hydro 1232, 35, 20, 17, 22, 20.
Tram 138, 39, 6.
Deff. 286, 70, 77, 76-14.
Ord. 66-6, 64-10, 61-12, 63-8, 62-12.
Bundi 16-2.
Indian 256, 52, 53-2.
Katni Ord. 195, 92.
Alcock 317, 12, 10-10.

placed at Rs. 1.350 and now issued at Rs. 333/12. Baroda Bank opened at Rs. 76/8. and improved to Rs. 77. Union Bank Shares opened at Rs. 3/4 and closed at Rs. 3-4-6. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 17 and closed at Rs. 16/14. Andhra Ordinary opened at Rs. 710 and closed at Rs. 700. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 590 and declined at Rs. 582/8. Pref. opened at Rs. 107 and advanced to Rs. 1080. Tram Pref. were in demand at Rs. 1075 and advanced to Rs. were placed at Rs, 125. New India Ince. shares were placed at Rs. 19/14 and Jupitars were done at Rs. 11/4. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 10/4 and closed at Rs. 10/6 Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 80 and closed at Rs. 79/4. B. B. Petrol shares were steady at Rs. 4/11 Alcock Shares opened at Rs 316/4 and closed at Rs. 310/10. Burma shares closed at Rs 760 after opening at Rs. 760. Tram Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 139/6. Bombay Steams declined to Rs. 210 after opening at Rs. 212/8. Bundi shares improved to Rs. 16/2. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 255 and closed at Rs. 253/2. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 66 and declined to Rs. 62/10 while Defds. opened at Rs. 285 and eased off to Rs. 276/14. Tata Hydros declined Rs. 12/8 after opening at Rs. 1,232/8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 347/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 713-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 455 x.d.
Century 100, 295.
Colaba Land 130.
Crescent 100 85.
Fazulbhoy 250, 516-4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100. 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 250. 523-12.0
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100. 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 110.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1600.
Kohinoor 19, 152-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1.000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 80.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 160.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 216. 310.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 130, 20 41-4-0
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 3000.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 388-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 93.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 17.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1350.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 333/12.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16-2.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Indian Cement 252-8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/4.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/6.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ordy. 192-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 800.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Dhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 660.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 700.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1222-8.
Tata Power 300 nil. 582-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y. 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 311-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 760.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10-6.
Tata Construction xd. 38
Tata Iron Ord. 62-14.
Tata Iron Defd. 276-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref 79-4
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power 1082-8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 3 To 6 Points Up.

LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY COVERING.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

On Saturday, the New York Cotton futures market fluctuated within a range of 10 points and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. The market opened at rise of 1 to 2 points and but ruled easy on long liquidation influenced by fears of heavy tenders against December contract but later on prices improved on short covering. The highest rate for January 17.53 was reached at 11-59 A./M. while the lowest point was recorded at 11-46 when January was sold at 17.45 spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 17.60.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 17.37.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points but improved on short covering and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.71 and salts amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points and Empire Cotton futures closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points with January 9.24 and March 9.28.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 25.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-11-29.	This year.
Khandesh	1,608	18,642
Central India		621,1476
Barsi and Nagar	374	16,461
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2.171
Berar	5,944	65,762
Central Provinces	951	20,881
Total Oomras	9,998	138,673
Dholera	325	6,415
N.-W. Provinces	1,972	38.616
Rajputana	106	4,164
Sind-Punjab	398	11,386
Broach		5,316
Coompta & Dharwar	1	30,151
Westerns-Northerns	53	9,238
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	201	4,357
Persian		133
American		1,180
Egyptian and African		17,728
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	65	
Total	13,054	267,522

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe		2,717 169,776
Japan & China		3,371 156,857
Coast Ports	409	2,936
Up-country by Rail		22,137
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		4,323
Total	6.488	356,089

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov 25.

	Ready New	Ready. Red leafy. Average Old.
Bengal Superfine	225/30	
Bengal fine	220/25	195
Bengal F.G.	215/30	195
Arvi Fine	280	245/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine		
Sindh/Punjab F.G.		
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285	250/55
Nagpur Savner Fine	285	250/55
Yeotmal Fine	280	
Amraoti Fine	275/78	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	277	230-35
Mulkapur Fine	270	215/20
Khandesh Fine	260/65	215
Muthia Fine		195
Muthia F. G.		175
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.		
Purna F.G.G.S.		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		
Indore Ujjain Fine		
Burwah Sanavad Fine		235
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G		
Cambodia		370
Miraj/Sangli		310/15
Compta Good		295/300
Jinja		415/20
Busoga		425/30

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Our Market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions and Prices are nearly unaltered around yesterday's closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 12/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Begum. Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. Nov-Dec. Rs. 1/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. December Rs. 7/12/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. Jan-March. Rs. 7/14/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs 13/1/- per cwt.
Jan/Feb/March. Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—QUIET.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The local market opened at Rs. 320/ for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 320/12 on buying by offices. At this level there was heavy selling owing to increasing crop movement and prices declined to Rs. 319/4 Liverpool opening cables were steady and prices improved to Rs. 320/4. Towards the close the market ruled firm and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 321/4.
Oomras D./J. 273.
Oomra March 278/8.
Bengal D./J. 217.
Bengal March 225/12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Nov.	190-20 —
Feb.	193.50 plus.0.60
May	196.90 plus. 1.50

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Wheat	1,487 cwts.
Linseed	2,097 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,175 cwts.
Poppyseeds	44 cwts.
Groundnuts	18,281 cwts.
Castorseeds	8 cwts.
Rice	55,165 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,502 cwts.
Cottonseeds	14,379 cws.
Mowraseeds	61 cwts.
Gram	444 cwts.
Joowar	514 cwts.
Maize	4 cwts.
Barley	1,720 cwts.
Bajree	6,641 cwts.
Coal	1,114 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 23-11-29	5391000	5397000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-29	32000	49000
Exports to date 23-11-29	2785000	3363000
Stock at Ports 22-11-29	2396000	2223000
Stock Interior Towns 22-11-29	2496000	2223000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-29	732000	647000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5628000	5511000
Quantity in Sight 22-11-29	9136000	8146000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5628000	5311000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50; Highest Rs. 50/2/6 Lowest Rs. 49/13. Closing 49/15.

Groundnut Seeds, February Delivery: Opening Rs. 52/5. Highest Rs. 52/8. Closing Rs. 52/7.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bengal D./J. 217.
Bengal March 225.
Broach A./M. 321.
Umra D./J. 275.
Umra March 280.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bengal	226	222	217
Sind	231	227	222
Punjab	226	222	217
Rajputana	226	222	217
Umra No. 3	282	277	272
C. P. No. 1	297	292	287
C. P. No. 2	289	284	279

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

100	Ralli Bros.	Jamjodhpur 214
100	Do.	Akola 217
100	Do.	Buranpur 215
100	Do.	Nagar 215
100	Do.	Dhamangaon 208
200	Toyo Mankwa K	Aurangabad 235
100	Do.	Arvi 231
100	Forbes & Co.	Shegaon 276
100	Jitmal Kishanchand	Nasirabad 226½
100	Rathi & Co.	Darwah 269
100	P R Vakharia	Dondaicha 266
100	E Spinner & Co.	Pachora 272

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown,
Bombay, Nov. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 524 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123 per ton.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Linseed May	13	3	6
Wheat Jan.	7	8	3
Wheat May	7	10	9
Wheat White Picci	7	4	0
Linseed Spot	13	5	0
Rapeseed Yellow Nov	10	12	0
Teelseed July	11	4	0
Gram Punjab April	40	0	0
Massoor Bold	7	12	0
Mawra Seed	7	14	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Dec. close at 8s. 11 1/4d. — 0d.
Mar. close at 9s. 6 7/8d. — 3/8d.
May close at 9s. 9 3/4d. — 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.24-1/4 up 2.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.31-1/2 up 2-1/8.

May per bushel dol. 1.35-1/2 up 2-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Nov. 21.20 up 20.
Feb. 18.75 down 10.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 25.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 120.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 13/16 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/32 23rd inst
London/Paris 123.85 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12½ 23rd inst.
London/Italy 93.15 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.11 1/4 22nd inst. £4.4.11 1/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 13/16 22nd inst. 22 3/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 22nd inst. 22 15/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/16 22nd inst. 50 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 29/32 per cent. 22nd inst. 4 7/8 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 29/32 per cent. 22nd inst. 4 7/8 per cent. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4½ per cent.
12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Buyers holding off. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 25.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/14.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/11.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1923-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/0. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

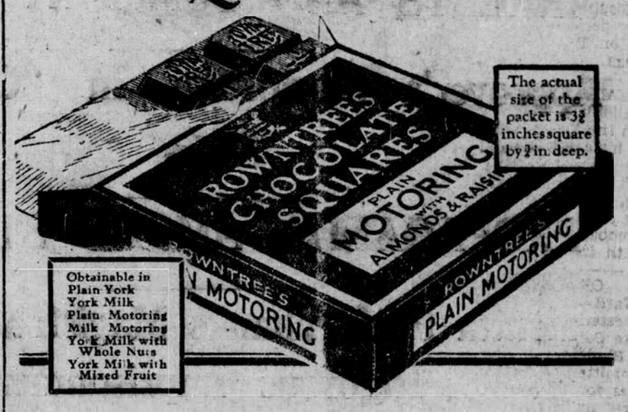
Bombay, Nov. 25.

3 Months Discounts 4 7/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 2 1/4 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

FARE AND SQUARE

The best of good fare in a new handy square packet—that's Rowntree's Chocolate Square. Delicious, nourishing chocolate in a firm card packet that keeps the chocolate safe and clean until it is wanted. No crumbling or breaking in the pocket.

ROWNTREE'S
CHOCOLATE
SQUARES


ROWNTREE'S
CHOCOLATE SQUARES
PLAIN MOTORING
WITH ALMONDS & RAISINS
ROWNTREE'S
PLAIN MOTORING
The actual size of the packet is 3¾ inches square by ¾ in. deep.
Obtainable in Plain York York Milk Plain Motoring Milk Motoring York Milk with Whole Nuts York Milk with Mixed Fruit

PRIZES for EVERYBODY

Every owner and every purchaser of a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

may participate in the new GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION which will be in force

from 1st June to 30th November, 1929.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANY-ONE MAY RECEIVE UNDER THIS SCHEME

Send the coupon TO-DAY and obtain full free particulars.

COUPON

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize competition.

Name .....
Address .....
Date ..... (c)

(Post this coupon to the address below.)

Base your choice of a typewriter on EXPERIENCE, not on the untried statements of agents and dealers

Buy a Remington Portable

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Good Demand For Spot Linseed.

HEAVY SELLING IN CASTORSEED.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

To-day in the produce market there was good demand for spot linseed from offices and prices advanced about As. 4/- to Rs. 13/8. In forward there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was fairly good demand for Khandesh groundnuts and ready is quoted at Rs. 54/-. It is said that local crushers are doing fairly good turnover as there is good demand for Groundnut Oil. In the castorseed ring there was heavy selling by one European export firm to the extent of about 600 tons which developed in a weaker market with quotations Rs. 49/13.

Cables received from Chicago State that the condition of wheat market is keeping very steady on unfavourable crop news from Argentine where it is reported that the crop is deteriorating owing to Black-rust. The market is dependant to news from Riverplate. The general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices in the long run.

Argentine Linseed market was featureless and trading was irregular. There was some covering in the near month which hardened prices but February is keeping uulet with less demand.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30 Nov.	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Nalders x ..	ALL	16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,802
18 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	10,246
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,600
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		19,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Nelders x ..		16,083
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,802
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	16,572
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Nalders x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkuudax..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
30th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
14th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

15th			
30th Nov.	Mirzapore*		Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..		Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia.		Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Nalders ..		Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd „	Nalders ..		Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 27th Nov	Baroda ..		Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports
29th „	Varela ..		Basrah via Karachi
30th „	Chakla ..		Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
2nd Dec.	Vita ..		Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.
4th Dec.	Kurapara ..		East & South Africa.
20th „	Ellora ..		Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5345	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiwa Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5978	21 Dec	4Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@8an
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 an.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maidon 11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru ..	26th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th „ 1930
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Established 1895. THE

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital .... 1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital .... 50 Lacs.
Paid-up Capital: Rs. 31,23,157. Reserve Fund: Rs. 17,00,000.

Local Advisory Committee:—(1) Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), (2) Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and (3) Lala Kishen Prasad.

London Bankers:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., 2.

American Bankers:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.

Branches:—Abonar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

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Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a well known firm at Calcutta. Gujrati Hindu preferred. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2396, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2028

WANTED— CANVASSING Agents to Buy, Sell, and Advertise throughout India. To represent Asiatic Trading Co., Delhi. (2) If you want to Buy Sell or Advertise please write to The Asiatic Trading Co., Delhi.
A R2019

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R1988

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of sound integrity with long experience of business in Japan especially Cotton Yarns—Piecegoods—Hosiery Bangles—Toilet Soaps and many other Sundries, desires responsible position in a firm in Japan, or Europe or elsewhere. Samples on hand. No objection even other lines or opening new firm. Working partnership preferred. Apply Box No. 2495, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 2028

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Christians and Israels only. Airy single and double rooms, electric lights. Seth Cassum Mamad Mitha's New Chawls. Apply on premises to MEHTAJI.
C R2030

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE

A MOTOR CABIN LAUNCH, 40' x 7'-9" x 2'-6" built of selected and seasoned Teak and fitted with A 30 H.P. Kelvin Sleeve Valve Engine and C.A.V. Lighting Set.
For further particulars and price apply to:
DARRAGH, SMAIL & CO., LTD., ALLEPPEY (Travancore).
33153

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHASKER PANDURANG PATIL, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, opposite Mazgaon Police Court, Bombay, within 14 days of this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or demands and the same, if any, will be considered as waved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that 3/10ths share in the piece or parcel of land together with 3/10th share in the house situate thereon, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing about 233 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector under Rent Roll No. 2832, Cadastral Survey No. 2944 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7681 and Laughton's Survey No. 5292 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 6618 and 6535/36 and Street No. 48-50 and bounded on the East by the property of Anandrao Jugganath, on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road, on the North by Sindhi Lane and on the South by the 2nd Carpenter Street.

BALARAM G. JOSHI.
Purchaser's Vakil.
Dated the 23rd Nov., 1929.
R2031

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", 24, Bruce, Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of December, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
2. To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
3. To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau and Mr. J. D. Ghandy who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 2nd to 10th day of December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 20th November, 1929.

NOTE:—If Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, Dividends on shares will be paid for the year ended 30th June, 1929, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3th day of January, 1930 to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 30th day of November, 1929.

N.B.—The Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company change of address, if any, failing which their Dividend Warrants will be posted to their addresses as registered with the Company.

33154

THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of December, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1929.
2. To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1929.
3. To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1929.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 2nd to 10th day of December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 20th November, 1929.

NOTE:—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1929, on and after MONDAY, the 30th day of December, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 30th day of November, 1929.

N.B.—The Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company change of address, if any, failing which their Dividend Warrants will be posted to their addresses as registered with the Company.

33155

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at 'A' Alexandra Dock Warehouse on account and at the risk of the parties concerned:—

10,000 bags Portland Cement of which 5000 bags are lying at 'A' Alexandra Dock Warehouse, 2000 bags at 'F' Victoria Dock Warehouse, and 3000 bags at Wadi Bunder Princess Dock Warehouse where they are now on view.

N.B.—The bags will be sold at 'A' Alexandra Dock Warehouse.

The purchaser shall have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within 2 days, thereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in a respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free
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G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS

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Daily At 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation
BUCK PRIVATES
Starring
LYA de PUTTI
MALCOLM McGREGOR.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
One of the Most Amazing Confessions ever told:
THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.
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WITH
RUTH CHATTERTON
H. B. WARNER.
ROBERT EDESON.
FILMED WITH A PERFECT SPEAKING CAST. ....

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
In a Complete change of Programme.
In conjunction with
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Featuring IVOR NOVELLO.
an all British Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
Presents
"LUCIA di LAMERMOOR"
Booking at Roes & Co.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Atia Begum's Interview to "Manchester Guardian".

DIVALI BANQUET IN LONDON.

(From A Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 7.

Atiya Begum, Founder of the Cultural and Industrial Institute for Muslim Girls, Bombay, was interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian" and the interview reported in its issue of November 2. In general the statements made followed the account given in the report of the Begum Sahib's address before the East-West Circle and the Surrey Square, London County Council's Women's Institute. Atiya Begum Sahib, however, has taken exception to a passage in the "Guardian" interview, wherein she was made to say that:—

"She thinks the only solution is that the Government should take over the Schools now run by local authorities, and remodel the whole system and provide properly-trained teachers." She declares that she is too good a nationalist to propose anything of the sort. It is well-known here that the Begum Sahib would even go the length of urging the removal of Indian education from both municipal and Governmental direction, so strong is her feeling that the present education is inferior to what could be provided, even by unaided private effort.

However, as the point needs careful and correct handling, Atiya Begum has addressed a correction to the "Manchester Guardian."

DIWALI CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

The Indian Social Club, which has passed through a trying time of internal differences that are familiar to our readers, has shed its minority of unsocial persons, and entered on a new and vigorous period. Appropriately enough, the rejuvenation manifested itself first on Sunday, when the Club held a Divali Banquet that was the largest function the Club has ever been responsible for. The gloomy forebodings of rout and ruin that would attend the revolt of the Modernists against the handful of more or less important Antiquarians have been strikingly falsified. The Grand Hall of the famous Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, was thoroughly filled with diners. Dr. Pardhy made an ideal President, and piloted the assembly through a crowded archipelago of toasts, responses, songs, instrumental music, flashlight snapshots and other interesting performances. Not content with playing the Perfect Chairman, in a manner that even dimmed the mafinificence of the Super-Toast Master provided by the New-Old Criterion, Dr. Pardhy obliged with an exquisite piece on the sitar, which relicate instrument of India in his able hands bore its subtle tones to the remotest parts of the gigantic hall. One must not, however, stop to refer to artistry, or mention could not be avoided of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's wonderful recital, nor of the other delightful contributions to the pleasure of the evening. Among the distinguished guests who answered for the King, flattered the Ladies or piously acclaimed Diwali, two outstanding features were the speech of the master orator Mr. Saklatvala and the equally arresting remarks of Atiya Begum. The ex-M.P. seems to have lost no whit of his popularity with the Young India, who here gave him a welcome bordering on the uproarious. He said it was not enough to make good resolutions at Diwali festivals, nor to be content with one's own affluence and comfort. It should be the season of renewing one's pledge to redeem the starving, uplift the degraded, rescue the enslaved, in India. That was the real cry that arose from the real Mother India, who called upon her children at home and abroad to prepare for sacrifice and to be always ready.

Atiya Begum said the proposers of the "toast" of The Ladies had talked about the "honour" of proposing it. Had not Young India yet awakened, in London, so far away from its home? The womenfolk of India to-day were rejecting the old trappings of conventional courtesy, and offered not privileges but comradeship to the men of India. They wanted to fight beside them,—to build the new India in the same laborious way. She deprecated the tendency of communities of Indians abroad to become satisfied with their nice surroundings, to reconcile themselves with Westernism, to forget more or less the terrible actualities of their motherland. Even in India itself, she knew of no instance of a Diwali celebration like that one, held in London, in which all races, all religions, united to perform one celebration, managing all the elaborate troubles about feeding together, without fuss and with real fraternity. That banquet had been a bigger success than she could find throughout India, if from that fact alone. Next year the Indian Social Club of London ought to set up a similar Diwali celebration in India itself.

The charming and distinguished wife of the President, Mrs. Pardhy, received the large assembly, which included Sir C. V. Raman and Lady Raman, Mrs. J. S. Dorabjee, Mr. and Mrs. Dhanjibhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Erulkar, Dr. and Mrs. Gajjar (whose clever little son played exquisitely on the violin, during the evening's programme), Mr. and Mrs. Faltechand, Mr. and Mrs. Mallik, Mr. Alibhai Javeri, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Javeri, Pandit H. M. Kunzru, Dr. Abdul Majid, Imaum of Woking Mosque, Sheikh K. Sheldrake of the Forest Hill Masjid, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Master, Mr. and Mrs. Mallik, Mr. S. L. Mehta, Mr. J. C. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mehta, and Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Mehta, Mrs. and Miss Malankar, Professor Radha Krishnon, Mr. I. Rasool, Mr. Sethi, Dr. C. B. and Mrs. Vakil, Dr. S. B. Warden, Mr. P. B. Warden, Mr. A. Field, Mr. R. J. Udani, Dr. M. A. Wajid, Mrs. Warburton, Prof. and Mrs. Shastri, Mr. and Mrs. Salim Ali. The Secretary W. Mavlankar was indefatigable and ubiquitous and must be very happy at the success of the function.

SOVIET'S ECONOMIC PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

FIRST FRUITS.

Just one year ago, Russia's famed "Man of Steel," Dictator Josef Stalin, inaugurated his drastic "Five Year Economic Program," an impressive scheme of industrial and agricultural expansion by which, by 1933, he proposed to make the Soviet Union entirely self-supporting and independent of the outside capitalistic world. Last week Dictator Stalin announced his budget for 1930, published figures which, if honest, showed astounding progress made during the first of his Five Years, says a writer in the American Journal "Time."

Russian industrial production and Russian factory wages have been increased, Stalin declared, almost exactly according to schedule. Moreover, instead of the 21 per cent increase in production which the Five Year Plan hopefully called for, the Soviet Union's industrial production actually increased 24 per cent during the past twelve month. Only by failing to achieve notably reduced prices for manufactured goods or sustained quality did Soviet Russia fall behind her schedule.

Proud of his success thus far, confident that he can jam the whole Five Year Program through, Dictotar Stalin announced last week that he would add another billion dollars to Russia's budget for 1930 thus raising the Soviet Government's total expenditure to five billion dollars per annum (13 per cent more than is spent by the U. S. Government). Further, the area of land under cultivation is to be increased by 8 per cent, and most startling of all, Russian industrial production is to be raised 35 per cent.

Wrote famed Walter Duranty, doughty dean of U. S. correspondents in Moscow, last week, commenting on Dictator Stalin's titanic project:

"Every economist knows what it means to increase an annual industrial production of a great country by say even 10 per cent. To try to increase it by one-third sounds like madness.

"But Josef Stalin does not think so. He knows that Russia is a land of unlimited possibilities, almost unscratched resources and largely unused manpower. Under the lash of his will I believe that the program outlined . . will be accomplished. . . Moreover M. Stalin has behind him young Russia, that never knew Tsarist slavery and is free from the faults and vices of servile psychology. He and they have a daring which Danton declared was a guide to victory and a faith which one greater than Danton said could move mountains."

To help shove some of the mountains which must be moved if Russia is to increase her industrial production by one-third, the Union Council of People's Commissars debated last week a decree which would abolish Sunday, institute a seven-day working week in all factories and other Russian institutions. Said Moscow's daily "Pravda," seemingly confident that the measure would be adopted:

"All-week work will be a mighty factor in the country's cultural revolution and will deal a smashing blow to religion."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION—From first prox. D. L. O. will be accepted under usual conditions for Holland via Etn, Indo or I.R.T. at four annas and half per word.

WADIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN—The opening of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children, Parel, will be performed by H. E the Governor on Thursday (12th prox.) at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM C. Ward.—Great interest was evinced yesterday, at the election of Lahore Congress delegates, held by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. There were ten candidates for 4 seats. The following were duly elected by a majority of votes:—(1) Shrijut Manibhai Gopalji Desai. (2) Shrijut Gajendranath Sarma. (3) Shrijut Vithaldas V. Jerajani. (4) Shrijut Dalpatram P. Pathak.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. J. A. M. Bannerman D.S.O. and officers, the Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill on Tuesday the 26th inst. commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—Clan Line stemer "Clan Monroe" arrived at London on the morning of 23rd. Steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived at Suez on the evening of 21st. Steamer "Clan Macnair" arrived at Suez on the afternoon of 21st. Steamer "Clan Macfarlan left Suez on the morning of 22nd inst.

The Homeward P. and O Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and left at there at midnight the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 21st instant left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant

LATE MR. V. H. NAIK:—At a public meeting held on Saturday, under the auspices of the Bombay Lingayat Association at the Veershaiva Ashram Princess Street, Bombay, under the presidency of Shrimant S. A. Sardesai of Rakkasage, M.L.C., Bijapur, a resolution was passed, placing on record its deep sense of sorrow, at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Venkanna Hosab Naik, Bar-at-law, Collector of Bijapur.

Presidency of Bombay in general and the Karnatak in particular, has sustained a heavy loss in his death, and conveys its heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Naik and the members of his bereaved family."

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The annual general meeting of the above Committee was held on 24th instant when the Annual Report and audited statement of account submitted by the Council of management were adopted and the following office-bearers for the year 1929-30 were elected: -

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi—President
Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami and Sjt. Abid Ali Jaffarbhai—Vice-Presidents Sjt. G. Viswanath and Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar Jt. Hon. Secretaries. Sjt Purshottamdas Narsidas—Hon. Treasurer. Sjt. Ganpatishankar N. Desai—Hon. Auditor.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT:—
Sjt M. K. Raman.
Sjt. C. N. Sundaram
Sjt. S. S. Sarma.
Sjt. S. Balkrishnan.
Sjt. Jivaraj G. Nensy
Sjt. L. R. Parkar.
Sjt. R. Vaidyanath.
Sjt. Baburao.
Sjt. R. Subramaniam.
Sjt. Y. V. Apparao
Prof. C. B. Johri.
Sjt. Laljee Keshavji.
Sjt. B. R. Jadhav
Sjt. G. N. Paduwal.
Sjt. S. S. Parelkar.
Sjt. B. T. Ranadive.
Sjt. C. K. Subramniam.
Sjt. Nanji Premji Deoji.

MUSIC CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held In Bombay.

The Second Ladies Music Conference under the presidentship of Mrs. Shafi Tyabji J. P. will be held on Friday (Nov. 29.) at 4 p.m. in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mrs. Maniben M. Mavji. BOMBAY MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The Second Bombay Music Conference under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., on the 30th November and 1st December. The Conference will be opened on Saturday, the 30th November 1929 at 5 p.m. at Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

As it is impossible to reach all those who are interested in the betterment of this Art are hereby requested to take part both in the discussions and in the concerts. Communications should reach the Secretaries before the 29th November. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary at the School of Indian Music, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, 4.

YOUTHS HAVE TO PLAY DUAL ROLE.

—:o:—

A Plea To Rally Under League's Banner.

A meeting of the Baroda Youth League was held to-day with Mr. C. M. Doctor in the chair. The lecturer of the day was Mr. M. H. Vakil, the Vice-President of the Bombay Youth League. He pointed out the part the youth had to play in the present-day problems. The youth, he said, had to play a dual role, viz., that of a social reformer, and that of a politician. Therefore, he advised the youth to unite under the banner of the Youth League and to work hard for the achievement of their goal.

According to Mr. Vakil, he was a youth who could work as hard as a young man. The middle-aged persons, said Mr. Vakil, will do their little bit, but the youth had to do most of the work. India expected the youth to play their part, and he hoped that the young men of India would not belie their fond mother's hopes.

—:o:—

LATE MR. D. S. JOSHI.

—:o:—

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

The Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha was fully packed up on Sunday by the Postal and R. M. S. Workers who had met there in a Condolence meeting to mourn the sad demise of late Mr. D. S. Joshi, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Postal Union. Mr. Yeshwantrao Talpade, retired Deputy Postmaster, Bombay G. P. O. presided.

After reading several letters and telegrams of sympathy received from various Unions throughout India and from High Officers, speeches were made eulogising the services of late Mr. D. S. Joshi. Prominent among the letters and telegrams received were those from Mr. G. V. Bewoor, I. C. S. Postmaster General, Bombay and Mr. Manmohanlal Topa, the Hon. Secretary of the All India Union. Mr. Bewoor paid a high tribute to the practical and profound knowledge of the postal work which late Mr. D. S. Joshi had, and described his views to be always reasonable.

The chairman in his opening remarks alluded to the valuable services rendered by late Mr. Joshi towards the amelioration of the condition of the Postal and R.M.S. Workers. Mr. S. C. Joshi then moved the first resolution with a touching speech and referred to the several qualities of head and heart of the departed leader of the Postal workers.

Several other postal workers spoke appreciating the self-sacrifice and the selfless work of Mr. Joshi. The meeting also unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. Ghodekar to start a Fund called "Joshi Appreciation Fund" and substantial contributions to the same were announced on the spot.

Daily Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 25.

A depression in the Bay of Bengal is centred this morning near latitude twelve degrees north longitude eightyfive degrees east. Rainfall has been local in South Madras while a few falls are reported from Lower Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bassein one inch; Mergui a quarter; Trivandrum and Negapatam one and a half each, Pamban one; Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Trichinopoly a quarter each and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue in southeast Madras.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST BOMBAY CORPORATOR.

—:o:—

Application For Transfer Refused By High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Baker, on the appellate side of the High Court, rejected this morning, the application filed on behalf of Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the transfer of his case from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to another Court.

The accused along with his servant (Dadoo Mia) is charged with cheating in respect of Goa lottery tickets. It will be remembered that on the 12th instant when the case was in progress before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, counsel (Mr. Kanuga) for the first accused applied for the transfer of the case to some other court on the ground that the accused was apprehensive that he would not get an unbiassed trial in view of the fact that his Worship had heard and decided two similar cases in the course of which proceedings his Worship had to estimate the value of the evidence given by some of the very witnesses who had been examined on behalf of the prosecution in the present case. Mr. J. B. Patel appearing for the second accused also joined in the application His Worship refused the application, remarking inter alia' that it was absolutely untrue to say that there was any bias in his mind.

Mr. G. N. Thakore who filed the application urged that the accused was reasonably apprehensive that he would not get a fair trial in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in view of the fact that his Worship had decided the two previous cases.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

TROUBLE OVER USE OF PRIVY.

—:o:—

Carpenter Sentenced For Stabbing His Neighbours.

Bomanji Nusserwanji Mistry, a Parsi carpenter was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a Parsi Clerk named Maneckji Bomanji Vaid.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that Maneckji B. Vaid, a clerk employed in P. H. Pavri and Sons, residing at Municipal House No. 29, Parsi Panchayet Lane, was stabbed by the accused with a penknife. The accused, working as a carpenter in the Government Dockyard, was the complainant's neighbour residing on the 2nd floor of the above building. The accused, it appears was not allowed to use the privy of the floor, and had to go downstairs and make use of a privy of an adjacent building. It was alleged that he used the washing place of his room as a privy with the result this action of his caused great nuisance to his neighbours, including the complainant.

The nuisance was so great that the accused had been warned many times regarding his objectionable practice, but he seemed to take no notice of it at all

FOUR PERSONS STABBED.

On the 26th of August last the complainant's uncle Sorabji was going to his privy when the accused came out of his room with large open pen-knife, and inflicted serious injuries on his hand He cried out for help, and the complainant rushed to his rescue, when the accused turned his attention to him and stabbed him on his right hand. The complainant bled profusely and became unconscious. The complainant's old father, on hearing the cries of his son hastened to the spot, who was also stabbed by the accused. Even a Parsi lady who went to the scene did not escape unhurt. The accused in an attitude of "come one, and come all" he brandished his open knife. The accused then went to his room, and remained indoors, the room being closed from inside.

The police arriving on the spot persuaded the accused to open the door of his room and he was then arrested.

ACCUSED PLEADED NOT GUILTY".

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had stabbed the complainant and others in self-defence. The Magistrate was disposed to think that the accused's plea of self-defence was false. The fact that the accused was not entitled to use the privy of his floor, the Magistrate thought, might have caused him (accused) some irritation. The complainant's and others warning to the accused not to use his washing place as his privy should have irritated him more, and the accused, remarked the Magistrate being an ignorant and ill-bred man determined to wreak vengeance with the result that so many persons were stabbed.

Continuing the Magistrate remarked that the case was not of an ordinary character and a sentence of fine could not meet with the end of justice.

On the evidence before the Court, the accused was sentenced as above.

The temple of Shri Ram Chandraji at Gulalvadi (Bombay) belonging to Chenli Bhansali community which is now thrown up to all Hindus including "untouchables" without distinction.

GOA LOTTERY CASE.

—:o:—

Transfer Application Rejected.

Before Justices Patkar and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Corporation and his chauffeur applied for the transfer of their case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate where they are being tried for alleged cheating in connection with Goa Lottery.

Mr. Thakore for the accused contended that the Magistrate had already delivered judgments in two other similar cases connected with Goa lottery. It was therefore feared that the accused in this case would not get an impartial hearing.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

SOLDIER'S DEATH IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

Government's Appeal Against Driver's Acquittal.

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court heard Government's appeal against the acquittal of Ramprasad Sital by the First Class Magistrate of Poona on the charge of causing death by rash driving.

On the night of 7th March, Drummer Cunningham of the Cheshire Regiment was walking along the Sholapur Road in Poona city in the company of another soldier, when he was knocked down by a motor car coming from behind at a high speed. The car drove away without stopping, and the offender could not be traced. Later an informant gave information to the police to claim the reward of Rs. 1,000 offered for catching the culprit, and on the strength of this the accused was arrested. The trying Magistrate acquitted him, holding that the informant's information was not reliable.

Against this, the Government filed this appeal which was dismissed by their Lordships.

VARIETY DANCES AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Parisian Artistes In A New Programme.

The variety dances by Madame Rowina and Dandollo, the talented pair of Parisian artistes who entertained crowded houses at the Empire Theatre last week, are continued for the second week with a complete change of programme. Among their new dances are a graceful acrobatic valse, "Fantasic Charleston"—a clever performance, indeed,—and a carming solo—by the lady.

This dancing programme is in conjunction with an excellent film "The return of the Rat", a British production with an all-British cast which include the popular stars Ivor Novello and Mable Poulton. Despite its rather unimpressive title, the picture provides sufficient interest and thrills to make it a really enjoyable one. It deals with the exploits "the Rat" a leader of the underworld of Paris, who marries a rich society lady, but is disillusioned by her faithlessness and the rotten core hidden behind the glittering surface of this "high life". He goes back to his underworld to enjoy the happiness of true love, but makes a dramatic re-appearance when his treacherous wife, believing him to be dead, prepares to marry her lover. The story ends in a tragic climax. Some fine scenes of the grand Prix race in Paris are included in the film.

HINDU DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE DIWAN OF JUNAGAD.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 25.

The Bombay Hindu Deputation led by Sir Parshottamdas Thakordas waited upon the Diwan Saheb of Junagadh this evening in the Diwan's Office. Principal Officers of State were also present. The Press was allowed admission, but was requested by the authorities as also by the Deputation not to publish reports of the proceedings which included an informal discussion. The Press was, however informed of the purport of the memorial as also the Divan Saheb's reply.

The Hindu Deputation in their representation emphasised on cordinal point saying that they were there not to discuss or emphasise the points of difference and discord, but to point out and work on the points of agreement and amity.

The Divan Saheb appreciated this attitude and replied saying that he will give deep consideration to all that has come from the deputation. He, however, did not touch the subject matter of the dispute saying that he could only do it after he had heard the Muslim Deputation which is waiting on him on the 29th instant.

The proceedings were short and the atmosphere very cordial. The Deputation thanked the Divan Saheb for receiving and hearing the deputation as also for the hospitality afforded to them by the State. The Deputation leaves for Bombay by to-morrow's mail.

Latest Cotton Prices.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 25.

Previous closing rate	17.53
To-day's opening rate	17.64
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing rate	17.47
Difference	—.06

Broach expectation ... Rs. 319

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Previous closing rate	9.38
To-day's opening rate	9.40
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	9.44
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Silver ready	22	11	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver forward	22	13	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.

1st settlement	51	13	0
2nd settlement	51	14	0

SPECIAL GRANT FOR MANDVI SCHOOL.

Lively Discussion In Corporation.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

There was a lively debate at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday on the question as to whether or not a special grant of Rs. 750 should be made to the Mandvi Municipal School owned by Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master, a member of the Municipal Schools' Committee.

PROPRIETOR'S LETTER.

The proprietor of the school in a letter to the Schools Committee pleaded that the school was in critical financial circumstances and was being run in a precarious condition for the last five years. He claimed that in addition to the prescribed Government Carriculum the school was fully alive to the social, economic and business requirements of the children of the Community inhabiting the particular locality and also that no other aided school could approach its standard and that 30 per cent of its pupils were free students.

The Schools Committee recommended that it may be authorised to pay from the School Fund a special grant of Rs. 750 to the Kanji Karamsi Mandvi School as a sort of help to a deserving institution.

OPPOSITION TO GRANT.

Mrs Hansa Mehta, a member of the Schools' Committee, however opposed the grant in a letter addressed to the President of the Corporation. The letter stated that the increase in expenditure of the school had risen to over 250 per cent since 1923-24 which was out of all proportion to the increase in the number of students. The Committee, she pointed out had increased the grant to that school from Rs. 2000 in 1923 to Rs. 5000 in the last financial year, the highest amount of grant paid by the Schools Committee to any school, and still the authorities of the school demanded another special grant over and above the five thousand paid last year!

THE LETTER DEMANDED:

"In view of the fact that the Corporation have been forced either to refuse or reduce grants to Institutions, like the Rescue Home, Beggars' Camp, Deaf and Dumb School and other similar organisations which look after social and educational welfare in the City of Bombay and in view of the retrenchment policy of the Corporation, is it right that a special grant, over and above the maximum already given, be made to the K. K. Mandvi School whose managers have evidently shown no sign of economy in the management of the school?"

MRS. MEHTA'S "ECONOMIC CONSCIENCE."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that a special grant of Rs. 750 be made to the school. Regarding the letter addressed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, he said, it was purely the result of ill-feeling that existed towards the manager of the school. He said it was not at all surprising that the expenditure of the school should go up. If the House would refuse the grant, the manager would have to close it down, and it would cost no less than Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Corporation to start another school in that locality. He was of opinion that it was a distinct advantage to give the special grant, because while they now paid Rs. 5,000 to the school, they would have to spend Rs. 7,000 more if they refused the grant. He was surprised that Mrs. Hansa Mehta's economic conscience had been aroused only in this particular instance.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: But why do you attribute motive to that lady?

Mr. Boman-Behram: I have never done that.

Mr. Desai: You said she has written the letter through ill-feeling.

Mr. Boman-Behram. I said it was a result of ill-feeling, but not on her part. This is not her own doing. She has been prompted by some persons.

The President: That is beside the point.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposition.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai asked Mr. Boman-Behram what he had to say with regard to certain facts mentioned in the letter of Mrs Hansa Mehta. The letter said that the school had no resources of its own, that it was in debt, that it was not absolutely indispensable and that in general administration it appeared to be costly on the verge of extravagance. He further asked whether it was the only deserving school in the city and why invidious distinctions should be made if that was the case.

Mrs Hansa Mehta's letter appeared to him to be logical and he proposed that the matter should be referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee for a report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Schools' Committee.

Miss Lotwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that Mr. Boman-Behram had failed to argue his case and had merely stepped into the arena of abuse when he said that Mrs. Mehta had a grudge against the Manager of the school.

Mr. Boman-Behram: I did not say that.

TAKE OVER MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Talpade then moved an amendment for the appointment of a Committee with instruction to report whether the Corporation should continue the grant to the School and take over the management of the school themselves.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla seconded the amendment.

The question would be further considered at the next meeting.

Earlier the Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the report of the Water Committee recommending the survey of the Vaitaran river with a view to increase the water supply of Bombay, which was, however, not granted.

The meeting stands adjourned.

Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association.

—:o:—

It is intended to hold a preliminary course for training Scout Masters at Udaipur. It will commence on the 22nd proximo (December) and last up to the 31st idem.

The course will be conducted by Scout Commissioner, Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, who has run such courses before in Rajputana and the United Provinces, and who holds the Wood Badge and the Akela Badge of the world centre of Scout training at Gilwall Park (in England). All those who realise the great educational value of the Scout movement in building up the health and character of the young, and training them as useful citizens with ideals of social service, are invited to join the course.

Applications from intending candidates should state their age, educational qualifications, occupation, and residence, and must reach the undersigned before the 8th proximo. Nobody will be admitted to the course, whose age is below 18 years. Arrangements will be made for lodging the candidates in tents or houses as the weather permits.

Candidates should come provided with Scout uniform, (i.e., khaki or grey or green shirt, khaki shorts, scarf, bottle-green turban) signalling flags, two triangular bandages. Note-books will be provided to the candidates at a reasonable price.

Assam Muslim Students' Conference.

—:o:—

The next annual Conference of the Assam Muslim Students' Association will be held at Gauhati on the 26th and 27th proximo (December) under the presidency of Mr. S. Wajed Ali, Third Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. All are cordially invited to attend.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CHILLS.

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At this season it is most important to guard against colds and chills, and any weakening of chest and lungs.

Don't neglect the first shivery feeling, sneezing attack, or hoarseness in the throat. Make it a habit to suck a Peps tablet in the mouth every now and again This is the surest and quickest way to end trouble in throat or bronchials.

As Peps dissolve in the mouth, certain healing Pine Forest balsams are released in the form of fumes. Mixing with the breath, these Peps fumes are carried to the innermost recesses of the chest, and lungs. Thus, Peps disinfect the throat and soothe and heal the membrane lining of the air-tubes. They free the breathing and quickly end any soreness, inflammation, or irritation. They loosen phlegm, stop the most persistent cough, strengthen weak chests and have a beneficial influence on the whole bronchial system.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 26, 1929.

THE HYPOCRITES.

—:o:—

The mischievous and handsomely financed propaganda in Britain to deny India Home Rule and to mislead the people of Britain in regard to the reality of the political situation in this country proceeds apace. The Tory Press, notably the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post", has opened its columns to vituperative abuse of the politically-minded class in India and their aspirations. Ex-satraps, Tory ex-Ministers and British commercial magnates, who have shaken the Pagoda tree in India with great profit and are now in pleasant retirement, have been busy pouring out acidulated comment upon the Viceroy's recent announcement with the hope that the mass of the population in Britain will be convinced that "Red Revolution" will break out in India, the moment the British Government seriously consider the grant of "Dominion Status" to this country. Ex-Satraps like Lord Sydenham declare that such a "concession" will be regarded by the people of India as a sign that they have "successfully frightened" the British masters and they will make a bold attempt to destroy the British connection.

Ignorance of real conditions in India may be excusable in the case of British politicians who have never visited this country and who gather their opinions about it from the anti-Indian Press and from officials "Home on leave" interested in the preservation of the "status quo" or from British merchants with large vested interests in this country. But it is rank hypocrisy for men like Lord Sydenham, Sir Reginald Craddock and the notorious Sir Michael O'Dwyer who have eaten India's salt, who have taken a large part in rousing India into its present state of unrest by their own mischievous policy, to misrepresent the Indian demand for Swaraj as limited to an infinitesimal number of "half-educated Natives". They should make an effort to understand even at this late hour in their campaign of vilification, that this old old argument stands now thoroughly exposed. But they evidently believe in the gullibility of their own people and the cupidity of that portion of their countrymen that has business interests in India. The former remain largely ignorant of the real issue in India; the latter subscribe generously to any propaganda which has for its object painting India and her people in the blackest colours. It suits them to have the "Morning Post" fulminating against the MacDonald Government for "truckling" to Indian "agitators" and they are delighted to find "Jix" writing at length in that paper about "Tigers let loose in India".

Mr. Churchill is, of course, ever ready to paint with picturesque detail a picture of the East "seething with revolt" because British Labourites have been unpatriotic enough to declare—at least merely to declare—that other people, too, are entitled to self-government. His great political chum, his comrade in arms in the campaign of vituperation, Lord Birkenhead, goes one better. He draws for the benefit of his countrymen a harrowing picture of the Third International pursuing unchecked its propaganda all over the East. But all these hypocrites know very well that India will not be deflected one inch from her purpose by their mud-stingling When will they recognise that the game is up?

NATIONAL SHIPPING.

—:o:—

The result of the working of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, as disclosed in the latest balance sheet presented to the shareholders at their meeting yesterday, deserves a close and careful study. The loss on the year's working is found to be Rs. 1,70,000, including the balance of Rs. 67,000 brought forward from last year. This loss is due to the uneconomic rates on which the Company had to work, as the Directors have explained in their report and as was emphasised by the acting Chairman at the meeting. There would not be any cause for complaint if these uneconomic rates were merely due to the depressed condition of the freight market. This was not so however. The rates could have been increased and would have been if the principal competitor of the Company in the coasting trade had allowed it. Owing to the agreement which subsists between the two companies there cannot be any cut-throat competition possible, but the British India Steam Navigation Company has managed to bring about conditions under which the Scindia has to suffer from the same consequences as it would have suffered from had there been a cut-throat competition. Freight, like any other commodity, depends on supply and demand and what the competitors of the Scindia did was to place such additional tonnage on the market as to lead to the lowering of rates. This lowering of the rates affected them also adversely, but, the Chairman observed, "foreign companies have purposely created the situation only on those routes along the Indian coast where our ships are employed with a view to hit this company hard, knowing as they do that they can meet these losses by large earnings in monopolised routes." It is an ingenious and highly refined way of throttling competitors but, as the Chairman said, in the art of commmercial warfare big howitzers have given place to poison gas. It is sometimes argued theoretically that free and open competition will at least benefit trade which otherwise will be handicapped by monopolies and combines. It is curious, however, that in this instance trade has not only not benefited but has suffered from the excessive tonnage placed at its disposal. The merchants have been protesting year after year against indiscriminate berthing of excessive tonnage at all ports and particularly at Burma ports. The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association had to resolve to stop shipments altogether from Burma ports for a month and a half. Traders and shippers are the main-stay of shipping companies and one would expect that the latter would not do anything to affect the interests of the former. Foreign shipping companies are, however, so keen on eliminating competition, which threatens the long continued hold they have had on the coasting trade, that they would apparently go to any length to achieve their object. Their large and varied organisation spread throughout the world enables them to face even colossal losses with equanimity. There are numerous instances of how concerns like the Imperial Chemicals have killed their competitors by methods similar to these.

The seriousness of the situation set forth by the Scindia company cannot be minmised and those interested in our trade and industries have to see that it does not lie in the power of a foreign concern to deal a blow at indigenous shipping in this manner. Blows enough and to spare were delivered in the past and Indian shipping from being once a vigorous force has been reduced to its present position. Efforts are now being made to restore it to its original position and the foreign interests are naturally alarmed at the developments. The Britisher is a hard fighter and will not easily part with anything he has got, justifying his name and reputation of John Bull. Indian shipping must be, therefore, prepared to put up a strong fight and be prepared also for sacrifices. In all such struggles, however, it must have the active cooperation of the Indian public which must realise that this is not a sectional but national fight. We hope there will be no repetition of the story of the Madras political leaders who referred to the ratio controversy as a Bombay concern with which the rest of the country had nothing to do.

PATRIOTIC MOVE.

—:o:—

The declaration of Mr. Ernest Blythe, the Finance Minister, in the Cosgrave Government, in the Irish Senate on Wednesday last concerning appeals from Ireland to the British Privy Council should prove of great and significant interest to India. He said that the Free State Government was determined to get rid of such appeals that they were "anomalous in the present stage of development of the British Commonwealth". He made the bold declaration that should the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council reverse a decision of the Supreme Court of the Free State Government, the latter would take whatever steps were necessary to make the Committee's judgment ineffective. He announced that if appeals from the Free State were taken to the Privy Council, "no representative of the Irish Government would attend". The declaration of Mr. Blythe is a patriotic move to make the Free State master in its own house in the judicial sphere as it already is in the political sphere, instead of being tied to a British Judicial Committee for giving the final decision in disputed cases To the Imperialist Press all this is, of course, anathema. The "Star" comments upon the declaration of Mr. Blythe as "a plain defiance and a clear violation of accepted principles". But who accepted these "principles" on behalf of the Irish people? India can ask the same question, and it is imperative she should ask it because the "Star" refers to the "innumerable caste and racial disputes" which come from India before the Privy Council. India must demand the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal which shall have the power of final adjudication of disputed cases, instead of their being sent up to the British Privy Council.

ADVANCING TIDE.

—:o:—

Orthodox Hindus who are so touching over the question of allowing the so-called "Untouchables" the exercise of elementary human right should realise, now at least that they cannot resist any longer the rapidly advancing tide of reform, a tide which has swelled now into sufficient strength to wash away the obstructing debris of prejudice based on ignorance Eight temples were thrown open to "Untouchables" at Jubbulepore In Bombay the temple at Gulalwadi was thrown open to them, thanks to the reasonable attitude evinced by its trustees. As Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar remarks in the interview with him we published yesterday, there is, indeed, urgent need now for those who proclaim reform in this matter from the housetops for "putting their principles into practice". A very large number amongst educated Hindus are in favour of the temples being open to entry by "Untouchables". They must come forward and help them in establishing this long-denied right.

OUTLINE OF AFRICAN MISERY.

"LAWLESSNESS" OR REVOLT OF THE OPPRESSED?

(BY WAYFARER.)

The unseemly orgy of scaring, fantastic head-lines in which the Imperialist, partisan Press indulged during the earlier part of last week has been followed by a bit of news which though cryptic, gives the whole show of the Durban "riots" away and makes audible the cry of suffering of the dusty Afric. The hackneyed "Bolshie" stunt has once more been exposed and the challenge that the leaders of the Natives have thrown out, in direct, vigorous contradiction of the statement published by the Union Minister of Justice clarifies the whole issue involved in the Native resistance against not only the single measure of Poll Tax imposed upon the whole population but against other equally unjust legislation and the spirit of racial discrimination based on economic considerations that underlie the policy of General Hertzog's Government.

PENETRATION.

That issue consists fundamentally of the position of slavery, at once dark and horrifying to the civilized mind, that has been assigned to the children of the African Continent since the time Industrial Revolution in Europe put the Christian-missionary, rum-seller and professional explorer at the disposal of a majority of European nations.

The wilderness of unknown alien lands were pierced by the hunters of "new spheres" that were necessitated by a steadily-growing demand for raw material for markets and colonisation of surplus population. History records this early phase of the "conquest" of European industrialism walking hand in hand with Imperialistic territorial aggrandisement and the missionary zeal claims its due share in the process. The civilised (?) Europeans forthwith plunged into the spirit of the New Year Christian resolutions in the form of a public confession made at a Conference which formulated a policy of 'development' of the unexplored Afric to the mutual gain of all parties including, of course, the 'uncivilised' Natives.

SLAVES.

To-day we notice the same, old spirit of benevolence and progress and civilisation emerging out of the later phases of the European development of the dark Continent when the Natives are undergoing a state of slavery all over the land. With the exception of certain negligible parts of Africa, they cannot even legally own land, nor enjoy those rights of civic freedom that they possess by birth-right but that have been seized and monopolised by an alien race of intruders. Their one function of existence is the supply of cheap labour whose conditions, even compared with those obtained in other, equally unhappy countries groaning under the yoke of modern organised Capitalism, are too horrible to contemplate. This one fact of economic and political slavery explains the phenomena of Native "problems" and the consideration of what has been characterised with a typical lack of humanity, not to say sense of decency, as Native "lawlessness" becomes much easier if this supreme fact were thoroughly examined.

SALVATION.

At the same time, the attempt to refer the Native resistance to what is called racial antagonism (a term that has no meaning today) while it succeeds in diverting the focus of examination into the whole case of Native agitation exposes itself in all its futility and mischievousness. That is not to say that racial antagonism or bias has no place in the consideration of these people. It certainly does exist and is even deliberately fostered with a view to give a false perspective that should hide in its obscurity the fiercer antagonism of vested interests and enable it to pursue its course. And even when racial antagonism is perceptible, underlying it could be traced this larger antagonism represented by vested interests. Thus, the White becomes a representative of the system of economic exploitation of the Native population and on his part plumes on his unquestionable superiority and displays a billious temperament at the slightest sign of resentment against his position as lord and master of the "darkie's" land. Yet, even oppression, however well-organised, has its lease of existence and a day inevitably arrives when the oppressed rise in revolt and break their shackles. That is, probably, what is happening in South Africa, at this moment. We have heard before an occasional echo of the groan of suffering and have been moved by it. We are hearing it once again and it is growing in its intensity and expression. All freedom-loving people should express their sympathy for the suffering of the oppressed in Africa and side with them.

AMERICA WANTS AN INVINCIBLE AIR-FORCE.

PROPAGANDA IN U. S. A. FOR MONSTER FLYING MACHINES.

(BY J. M. COOPER.)

Now that the naval disarmament problem has been brought to some settlement by a personal visit of the British Premier to Uncle Sam's country, it will be quite interesting to note the following editorial of the "Sunday American" on 1st September last, to meet in advance any disadvantage that may accrue to America's defence policy, by this visit.

The leading editorial begins with an eloquent appeal to 'Intelligent Americans,' particularly to officials that consider themselves "statesman" to read and think about it and 'Do something about it.' It predicts the danger to America by an Air invasion and forces on public mind the necessity of possessing an Invincible Air Fleet for the safety of the nation.

GRIM POSSIBILITY.

It places before the American public a vivid picture of a future war, not on land or sea, but a great invasion from the air. It says that the Pacific Ocean once so wide, now becomes a "Narrow strip of Water," and "An Open Air Lane," from Japan or China to America. It adds that the round-the-world flight and swift, crossing of the Pacific, due to the genius of German engineers and made possible by William Randolph Hearst's financial support, has changed the Pacific Ocean in the minds of intelligent men from a "boundless expanse," to a "narrow strip of water", bringing the United States and Canada, great powers of the North Western Continent, face to face in an international "close-up" with China, Japan and Asia.

As stated in this editorial, Americans used to believe that they were safe from any invasion, as long as there existed an ocean of 7,000 miles between Asia and America. They happily used to dream of the impossibility of bringing in an army on the shores of America by any nation from sheer impossibility of conveying troops to such a long distance. But, unfortunately, that spell of security has passed away with the performance of Dr. Eckener's Hearst-Zeppelin flight around the world and the safe crossing of the Pacific Ocean. Dr. Eckener completed his flights from Tokio to San Francisco in less than 3 days. Whilst to-day's fastest flying machines, adequately provided with fuel, could cross the Pacific from Tokio to San Franscisco in less than one day, whereas machines of Schucider Cup Race Type, could cross the Atlantic under its own power from London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow by the light of one day. Still further, America shall soon be one day from Asia and half a day from Europe.

A WARNING.

The editorial whilst giving some statistical figures of population of Eastern countries, says: "There are more than 400,000,000 people in China, according to official figures, probably many more than 500,000,000, as the Chinese census, taken largely for purposes of taxation, often ignores the very old and the young babies. There are close to 70,000,000 in Japan. There are 300,000,000 in India, including more than 50,000,000 fighting Mahomedans. India and its inhabitants are supposed to be "Under the thumb of Great Britain", but how long will India remain there? How long would British control endure if there should come a great Asiatic rising?"

The article further says that America does not anticipate an attack from the Japanese or the

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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The Way Out.

The Foreign Minister in the Nanking Government, Dr. Wang, has certainly shown the way out of the mess into which Sino-Soviet relations have become involved. So far there has been no clear indication that either China or Soviet Russia is keen on solving the difficulty over the control of the Eastern Manchurian Railway by the brutal method of taking recourse to armed conflict and there are hopes entertained by reasonable people on both sides that the method of negotiations should succeed better than the method of resort to war. The skirmishes on the Manchurian border are still regarded by responsible circles in China as due to the effervescent activity of Soviet troops, but if Dr. Chang's suggestion that the whole question should be referred to an international commission of enquiry is not accepted by the Soviet it will be difficult for the Nanking Government to restrain the growing feeling in a section of the Kuomintang that the Soviet desires war and that China must fight the Soviet as a matter of self-respect.

Fervent Appeal.

Mr. Kellogg's fervent appeal to all Governments to eschew the possibility of war in his speech at the Pilgrims' Club, London, at the banquet given in his honour should go a great way in creating a favourable atmosphere for the reduction of naval armaments at the ensuing Five-Power Conference in London. He emphasized that there should be such reduction of armaments as will prevent the use of navies and armies for anything but national protection. This is, of course, anathema to the hot-gospellers of imperialism, but the imperialist doctrine has now been realised to be cruel, costly and ultimately involving the tax-payers of every nation in further wars with their carnage of young life and the people of every State will compel their Government sooner than later to accept generally the Kellogg view and to co-operate in the promotion of international peace, by avoiding warfare and depending upon arbitration for the solution of international conflicts.

Ridiculous.

It wil be recalled that a circular was issued by the Government of India recently to all Local Governments to withhold help from industrial exhibitions organised by Congressmen. Interpellated in the Commons regarding this astonishing attitude on the part of officialdom in India towards Congress efforts to promote the industrial regeneration of the country, Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that it was not the function of the Government to encourage industrial exhibitions organised by political bodies. Mr. Benn's ignorance in this matter is amazing. He merely spoke from the book prepared for him by the India Office which takes its cue from the Government of India. Suppose a group of Indian politicians who are in the eyes of officialdom "sane and level-headed" organise an industrial exhibition, will Government help be denied to them? The circular was born out of the official hostility to the Congress and the most sensible thing for Mr. Benn to do is to advice the Government of India to withdraw it.

Welcome Activity.

Ward Local Committees were organised in Bombay after the passing of a resolution by the Municipal Corporation in 1926 that their creation was necessary in order to secure the active co-operation of local leaders to make the programme of free and compulsory education successful. The public interest shown in the proceedings of the first joint conference of the Ward Local Committees which was held on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President of the Corporation, shows that these Committees are already occupying a useful place in our civic economy. As Mr. Nissim rightly emphasized, the most important and immediate duty of the Ward Local Committees is to awaken public opinion to the necessity of having all children of school-going age compulsorily educated. They must induce parents, he said, to send their children to school so that practically all children receive education. The Government of Bombay still refuse to help the Corporation in promoting free and compulsory education. Voluntary efforts must secure such compulsion.

Budding Artist.

Phyllis: "Grandpa; will you please go down on your hands and knees for a moment?"

Grandpa: "What for, my dear?"

Phyllis: "'Cos I want to draw an elephant."

TURF NOTES.

What The Running Tells

(BY "PILOT.")

If the racing on Saturday is any indication of what the sport is going to be in future it will surely be no good for people with weak hearts. Finishes were close and exciting and there was much of that commodity known as "incident."

We witnessed the spectacle of the new judge making a series of blunders all in one afternoon's racing. It was perhaps hard luck on the official that there should have been so many desperately close finishes but it is to be hoped that after this "baptism of fire" he will settle down to his work nicely.

Exceptionally fast timings were put up by the newly landed Arabs who won the two divisions of the Baghdad Plate. Fakri Pasha late Fakre-al-Mulk, a nice sized three year old bay galloped like a seasoned customer to win the opening event in 1m. 22 4/5 secs. The runner up Sa'ee also caught the eye as one likely to go on to higher things. This one is a chestnut five year old horse trained by Syed Fatah and gave promise on his native health.

A head verdict in favour of Sarkha in the second division of the Baghdad Plate would suggest that the "wonder" mare had some difficulty in shaking off her rivals. She had the race won a long way from home and Behsman did not ask of her anything more than was absoletely necessary. A deep-chested mare with powerful quarters she can be made a lot fitter and her progress to the highest classification should be a matter of a few short weeks.

Though Good Time won the Cooperage Handicap Division II, the honour were with Wood Apple. Mr. Kadum's aged bay was left several lengths but his experienced pilot soon had him going to such good purpose that he was within striking distance of the leaders before the half mile was reached. In the final stretch he galloped resolutely after the lightly weighed favourite but could not get near enough to deliver a really effective challenge. A repetition of this good gallop should see this horse a winner before long.

BASATSKI had a good following in the race for the Redcar Plate and had he not met with interference when Brace had him striding to his satisfaction might have troubled Puppet, the winner. The three year old like most of the progeny of Hainaut is rather heavily topped and I thought he took some time to settle down. A slightly longer distance should see him to better advantage.

Keep a watchful eye on ROSE OF PERSIA. There is much to like in this sharp looking filly who is owned by Mr. N. Mathuradas. She made her debut in the Redcar Plate and I gathered the impression that she would be a much improved filly when next saddled.

One of the best backed in the race for the Tulsi Plate, PASHA failed to play his expected bold part. Mr. Avasia's grey met with all the bad luck in the race and Howell who occasionally likes to "sit on the fence" found he could not get the much sought for opening. I should be on the speedy four year old again as he is certainly at the top of his form.

If ever a horse looked earmarked to win a race it was OSBERTOWN in the November Plate. The good looking son of Prospector looked fit and well enough but died away to nothing when called upon for the final effort. Neither of the regular stable jockeys was again the mount and it is likely that the three year old did not go quite kindly for Clarke. He certainly never gave one the impression that he is a soft sort when he made several essays in Poona.

HARSAK is likely to make amends for the series of failures in Poona. He ran really well in the Tulsi Plate and was not far behind the palced horses at the end. Note him as one should pay to follow.

BUCKNELL must find a place on your list. He figured prominently in the race won by ANWAR. Remember he always wins at a nice price.

Bowley made a little too much use of KHALIL BEG who goes well when waited with for a while. He was distinctly unfortunate to lose a minor placing in the concluding event last week, but must score before many days have passed.

Some horses for your list:—NAJMAT-AT-SHARQ, AJMERE, SPANISH WISH and CHARMAINE.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Racegoers at Mahaluxmi must have observed that no horse carried the orange jacket of Kolhapur on the first day. The sporting Indian Ruler has been one of the greatest patrons of the game in the country and it is strange that not one of his horses were entered in any of the events.

The Calcutta season is now well under way. Walker has so far failed to win a race for the Kolhapur establishment, but QUICK-FIRE and GRAND WAZIR have done well enough to suggest that there are some horses in the stable that will soon catch the eye of the man-in-the-box.

HIGGINS IN LUCK.

Trainer Higgins was favoured by a turn of Fortune's wheel when Buoyant and Bohemia won for him at Calcutta last week. He had poor sort of luck during the Monsoon campaign in Poona but is bound to leave his mark at Headquarters.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR FINAL.

The Hindus have not fared too well against the Christians in the Final of the Cricket Tourney. The lunch time score yesterday was 123 for 4 wickets. The Christians are fielding a strong team in which is included such good all-rounders as Chaube, Lokhande, Shaw, Rutnam and M. Rocque.

FIRST CLASS TENNIS AT CALCUTTA.

Among the well-known players who will participate in the Tennis Carnival at Calcutta shortly are Okamoto, Madan Mohan, Pitt, Dr. Andreae and Capt. O'Callaghan.

The French team is due to arrive in Calcutta to-day.

THE AUSTRALIAN WIZARD OF THE CUE.

The visiting Australian cuemen, Walker, Lindrum and Clark McConachy are showing great form in England. Lindrum has again beaten Smith and Joe Davis has not been able to cope with McConachy's consistent billiards.

Failing to secure a match with Dixie Lid(Al Rivers, the American Lightweight boxer is to meet Pte. Hill of the Seaforths Highlanders, on December 6th at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta. The pair has met previous.

HINDU TEAM SELECTED.

—:o:—

Deodhar To Be Captain.

The following were elected to represent the Hindus in the opening match against the Mahomedans on Saturday, Sunday and Monday

THE HINDUS.

D. B. Deodhar (Capt.)
C. K. Naidu
L. P. Jai
S. R. Godambe
J. G. Navle
S. M. Joshi
L. Ramji
V. Merchant
S. S. Joshi
C. N. Mehta
K. G. Pardeshi

RESERVES.

P. B. Katrecha
M. A. Deshmukh
S. K. Pawaskar.

POLICE REPORTS CHALLENGED IN MEERUT COURT

(Continued from Page. 1.)

bodies or organisations mentioned in the complaint. I am innocent of the charges referred against me". A little later he remarked: "I have not studied law but having lived in England as a journalist I know the freedom enjoyed by the British Press. If there is to be a similar freedom of the Press in this country, I claim that I should be discharged".

VISITS TO FAR EAST AND ENGLAND.

After giving a detailed account of his career from his University days and his post graduate work in Sociology, he said he was asked by Professor Patrick Geddes of International repute to see something of the outer world. He visited the Far East and then went to England, all this time representing the "Voice of India", a Bombay Nationalist daily, now defunct, in England Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, at one time editor of "Statesman", Calcutta, and Mr. Brailsford, editor of "New Leader" helped him in sending contributions to various newspapers in India and England. In London he joined the Sociologist Society and was later elected member of the Parliamentary Labour Club.

RETURN TO INDIA.

He returned to India in October 1927 and in a few days joined the staff of the "Daily (Sic) Chronicle". In January next, he went over to the "Indian National Herald," another naitionalist daily of Bombay and worked there as an assistant editor. When the "Herald" closed, he decided to start a small weekly paper of his own. The "Spark" was strictly his own private and proprietory concern. It had no connection whatever, financial or otherwise, with the Workers and Peasants Party or any other organisation or individual. He accepted the full editorial responsibility for whatever appeared in his paper. But the view of correspondents and contributors were not his. There was indeed a certain interest displayed in the Marian theory in the columns of the "Spark". Accused himself did not like every word and statement of Marx but he was one of the greatest thinkers of the last century. Marx's philosophy was not a monopoly of the Communists. (Kishorilal Ghosh, accused: Certainly not.) Even the present Premier of Great Britain had paid Marx a glowing tribute in one of his books.

NO CONNECTION WITH L. S. D.

Mr. Desai continued that his paper "Spark" was in English and meant for intelligent people and from week to week it dealt with events and activities from a broad Socialist standpoint. Asked by the Magistrate if he had worked with the Labour Research Department, Desai replied that he had never done so, but went there for references. Shown a letter, Desai doubted the correctness of the contents and re-emphasised that he was not connected with the Labour Research Department. Asked if he could explain possession of some communist literature alleged to have been found with him, Mr. Desai said nothing was found at his residence but such books as were found in his office could be found in any newspaper office.

"All that I had in my possession came to me in my duties as a journalist. As a stone gathers moss, so a journalist gets all sorts of circulars, manifestoes, pamphlets and unsolicited communications from faddists and fanatics. Police have left behind a good deal of stuff but even from my search list it can be seen that I had publications of all shades of political thought and school".

Magistrate: "In the first number of the "Spark" you have described the "Spark" as anti-zamindar, anti-communal and anti-Imperialist. Does not this imply that the "Spark" is against Imperialism and the King Emperor's rule in India?"

MEANING OF "IMPERIALISM.

Desai:—"The two things are not the same. By Imperiliasm I mean capitalism and its operation abroad. It has nothing to do with the question of sovereignty. I never thought His Majesty was ever interested in stocks and shares list quoted in Bombay and Calcutta." Desai admitted that he had criticised the Nehru Report because Swaraj adumbrated by the Nehru Report would extend the same facilities as at present existed for foreign commercial interests. Eighty per cent of the joint stock companies were foreign and only twenty per cent Indian. Swaraj as demanded by the Nehru Report would benefit only a small minority, but what the starving masses of India wanted was not a paper constitution but concrete freedom from cold, hunger, starvation and misery". I hope, Sir, I have made my point clear".

Magistrate: Yes.

WANTED LABOUR GOVT.

Elucidating this point, Mr. Desai added that he wanted a Labour Government in India just as there was Labour Government in England. If there was universal franchise, there naturally would be Labour Government in India.

Magistrate: You have said in your paper about Independence. Can you explain what this Independence means? If I am going beyond the limits you can stop me and you are at liberty not to answer. I do not want to embarrass you.

Desai: "I am not embarrassed in the least. I shall explain it. What I criticised in my article was economic implication of Dominion Status as foreshadowed in the Nehru Report. If I were asked whether I would favour Dominion Status or Independence, I am in favour of neither. I am in favour of Co-operative Commonwealth as advocated by Messrs. Brailsford, Maxton and Fenner Brockway".

NO PROPAGATION OF COMMUNISM.

Questioned further accued said that he never intended to propagate Communist doctraines through his paper. "In the absence of any Socialist paper in Bombay my idea was to bring out a Socialist weekly in Bombay like "New Leader" in England."

Magistrate: You accepted articles purporting to be from some accused and conspirators abroad.

Desai: "It was open to anybody to write to my paper when I did not find anything objectionable to my knowledge. In a few of the articles I published, I freely made use of the editorial scissors." (Laughter).

Magistrate: Were any of such articles accepted and published by you in pursuance of conspiracy alleged against you?

Desai: No.

Magistrate: Have you taken part in the conspiracy.

Desai: No. I am not connected with any Trade Union. I have nothing to do with the "New Spark". Desai's statement and answers took two hours to record.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow when the Magistrate will record statements of the rest of the accused, six in number.—A. P.

"TALES OF HOFFMANN" AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Fine Performance By Carpi's Company.

The Italian Opera Season is drawing to a close and Sig. Carpi's Company will travel on to Colombo where it is to be hoped that it will receive better support than has been the case in this city.

Local Opera-goers have not had the opportunity of hearing the pretty music in the Tales of Hoffmann which is perhaps the best work of the nineteenth century composer.

Last night Sig. Carpi's band of artists played this well-known work and a fairly crowded house thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment.

Both the music and the story are delightfully conceived and its interpretation was in the hands of a really talented lot of singers last night.

The three ladies to whom Poet Hoffmann is attached were successively represented by Signoras Henkina, Bodini and Ferrari. In the first episode Signorina Henkina played the part of the doll very ingeniously. Her acting and singing was versatile. Signorina Bodini as Ginletta sang a very tuneful duet with Signor Gilleta in the second episode. "The Bacarolle" was beautifully rendered by the orchestra, and no less delightfully sung by Signorinas Benedith and Bodini. Signor Gilletta and Signor Reali bore the brunt of the difficult music throughout the last Act. Both as Dapertutto and Dr. Miracle, Signor Reali handled these parts in a manner which showed him to be an excellent actor. In the last Act Signorina Ferrari as Antonia spoilt the effect by dying with a laughing gesture, which was prompted by a joke from one of her companions in a stage box.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

What the People Say

ORTHODOXY & UNTOUCHABILITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published in your columns a letter from Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar which purports to be a mild treatment of some of the statements made in reply of the orthodox Hindus and which was published in your columns. Two arguments are put forward therein; one is that the evolution of the Hindu society is going on from the beginning; that the community never remained stagnant; otherwise, it would have disappeared beyond memory. He perceives in the contact with the foreign—factors further—evolution in which all bonds social religious as well as moral have considerably changed in character. In this so-called evolution Mr. Shantaram says that in some respects the evolution is towards India's rise and in others towards her fall. He puts in the latter category the question of untouchability.

I should like to know from Mr. Shantaram in which matters he thinks that the so-called evolution has tended towards India's real rise after her contact with foreigners.

Does he think that after the advent of foreigners, the so-called evolution of Hindu society has taken place in the moral well-being of Hindus, man, woman and child? Is he not aware that the moral tone of the people has absolutely gone down in the sole desire to make money? Is he not aware of the fact that not a single article of food we get unadulterated? Simply because every one wants to sell his goods and make money. Has there been any evolution in the sense of repaying a debt contracted? Or has there been a dishonest tendency to keep back some wealth and take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act? Has there been more happy unions in marriage, then formerly or has there been a tendency towards disruption, dissolution and divorce? Has there been any improvements in the economical side? None whatsoever. On the contrary society has lost most of its ancient arts and manufacture.

He seems to believe in Varna Vyavastha on the basis of "guna" and "Karma" of each individual after his birth; that the some according to him, does not depend upon the "Jati" or regulated by the birth of an individual in a particular "varna." This is the doctrine of Arya Samajists and at more place than one, it is refuted by the Sanatanists. I do not wish to enter into a controversy on this point in this letter. Suffice it to say that it is impossible to regulate in practice Varnas in that manner. Whose decision is to be followed? And is this decision to be given from year to year, day to day, as the actions of individuals change?

Barring the so-called argument of evolution, there is nothing in Mr. Shantaram's letter which requires a reply except warning which he has the audacity to hold forth by saying that those who obstruct the mission go right against the current of evolution, would either be carried along with it or thrown out on the side-rocks to repent for the remaining days of their life. Mr. Shantaram ought to know that persons like him are being carried along the current which he thinks to be powerful, because he has no courage of his conviction to stand up. Those who like us are trying to stem this current will have at any rate the solace that they have not allowed themselves to be carried away by the currents but like solid rocks they have shown beacon of danger to their countrymen at the proper time. They have no cause to repent. They do not seek cheap popularity.

It is rightly said "that the essence of Dharma is laid deep in the cave that path is right by which the great have gone." With regard to untouchability the path by which the great have gone is the well-known path of observing it, unless Mr. Shantaram thinks that he and his other co-signatories are the great that are going by that path and, therefore, all others should in due obedience to their greatness go wherever they lead?—Yours, etc.,

H. D. N.

Nov. 25.

IS THIS ZOROATRIANISM?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any Parsi be pleased to give me advice or opinion on the following:—

Is it not a fact that very serious allegations have been made against the high priest of Navsari and one of the high priests of Bombay? Are not positively anti-Zoroastrian acts attributed to them?

Will any Parsi lay before the public in these columns the counts of the indictment against the Navsari Dastur?

Will any Parsi deny the fact that in spite of these allegations having remained uninvestigated the Navsari Dastur has been re-installed in his position as the spiritual precentor of Zoroastrians?

Will any Parsi tell the public the explanation offered by the Navsari Dastur with regard to his alleged un-Zoroastrian practices?

Given choice of either having a priest-hood of the kind represented as alleged by the Dasturs of Navsari and Bombay and of having no priest-hood at all, what would the majority of Parsis prefer?—Yours, etc.,

SPIRITUAL PROBITY.

LONDON OILSEEDS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle of the 14th October, under the signature of "On Looker."

Not knowing exactly the wording of the telegram referred to, it is rather difficult for me to say anything in the matter, but one thing I would like to say is, that I entirely agree with the writer of the letter, when he states that arbitrators are appointed by the disputing parties and not by the Incorporated Oilseeds Association in London. I thoroughly endorse the views expressed by "On Looker" that the matter of my having acted as an arbitrator for sellers was of no importance and as such it should not have been given publicity.

I am obliged to the "On Looker" for giving me this opportunity to state that, so far as the Incorporated Oilseeds Association in London, the Cattle Food Trade Association and the Oil and Tallow Trade Association are concerned, they have admitted Indians as members, and as such they are entitled to act as arbitrators whenever nominated, by buyers and/or sellers. My only regrets are, that the advantage of such facilities are not often taken by Indians themselves. We—merchants in India—if we need anything, it is a well organised trade organisation of the type mentioned above and it is, therefore, necessary that Indian merchants, visiting this country as well as those established here, should study, and if possible, obtain practical experience of how business arbitrations are carried on, so that they may on their return to India, give the benefit of their advice.

In justice to me, I shall be obliged if you will publish this letter.—Your, etc.,

R. J. UDANI.

53, New Broad Street,
London E.C. 2.
Nov. 5.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am venturing to ask that you will publish this letter in your paper because of the very close association which the City and University of Oxford have had in recent years with a considerable number of men resident in Bombay.

During the War the Radcliffe Infirmary in this City formed a part of the Third Southern General Hospital, in which many soldiers from all parts of the Empire were restored to health, and it would be no exaggeration to say that its influence and organisation, by means of its Honorary Medical and Surgical Staffs pervaded the whole network of military hospitals in the Oxford area.

Again, the Radcliffe Infirmary is associated with the Medical School of Oxford University, through which have passed so many Rhodes Scholars and other overseas medical students.

For these two reasons the Committee feel that there may be many people in Bombay, who would be glad to help in a great effort which is now being made to enlarge the Hospital and bring it up-to-date in every respect.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has graciously contributed to the Fund, and the President, Sir William R. Morris, Bart, has promised £40,000 to build a new Maternity Department and a further sum of £40,000 if the general public will subscribe £80,000. Towards this a sum of £43,000 has already been received.

The district served is a large and comparatively poor one but the working men and women living in and around Oxford have already supported the Appeal most generously.

In conclusion, I can only express the hope that if you are good enough to publish this letter, it may be read by someone who has cause to remember the Radcliffe Infirmary with gratitude, and who may be glad to take the present opportunity of expressing such gratitude by sending a large or small donation to "The Radcliffe Infirmary Extension Fund" at Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Ltd., High Street, Oxford.—Yours, etc.,

W. M. GOODENOUGH.
Honorary Treasurer.

Radcliffe Infirmary,
Oxford, Nov. 4.

LAST TEXTILE STRIKE

Continued from page 12).

responsible both to the workers and the employers. That was a system worked out with great success in Hawtrey's Chocolate Works at York in England.

Chairman: But that is a luxury trade. (Laughter).

Mr. N. M. Joshi: What was the attitude of mill-owners towards your Union in the beginning of its career?—Their attitude can better be illustrated by an extract in the official report of the Mill-owners' Association in which the activities of our Union regarding a strike were described as "officious interference."

"CHANGE OF HEART."

Chairman:—We hear in these days good deal about change of heart. It is likely that the owners might have changed their heart since. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joshi:—Did the Mill-owners' Association by any of their acts give encouragement to the Communist Union?—I remember two cases in which the agents had to dismiss workers at the dictation of the Girni Kamgar Union. Our Union regarded this incident as a definite encouragement to Communism.

Mr. Joshi:—Do you know any mill-owners who admire Communist methods?—I know a few. Sir Victor Sassoon is himself a great admirer of Communists. (Laughter).

Replying to another question, the witness observed that when the owners found the Communists on the sea, they began to prefer him and his Union to a certain extent. But even now there was no indication on the part of the owners to encourage a bonafide trade union.

Replying to Mr. A. G. Clow, Mr. Bakhale said that he preferred the system of weekly payments to mill-workers although the Managing Committee of his Union had recommended fortnightly payments.

PRODUCTION & EFFICIENCY.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah: Don't you think that the cost of production is very largely dependent upon the efficiency of worker?—I always prefer efficient labour.

Sir Ibrahim:—Do you mean thereby that any ysteps taken with a view to gain that end will have your support?—Yes, consistently with the interests of labour.

Sir Ibrahim:—Do you know any country in the world that has developed its industry by Government management?—Russia.

Sir Ibrahim:—You want the tax-payers to pay for the losses which the mismanagement of industry by the Government might involve?—Tax-payers are entitled to the profits of the industry also.

Sir Ibrahim observed that a nationalised industry under direct State management would be something like a joint stock company in which every resident of British India would be a shareholder.

The Chairman wound up the examination by appealing to the witness to forget the past and look to the future of the industry as a whole. No doubt, there was some heart-burning still left as a result of the events which had occurred during the last two years but that must be now regarded as a matter of the past.

Chairman:—Would your Union co-operate with the Mill-owners' Association in arranging joint quarterly conferences of the representatives of both to consider the state of industry in general?—Yes.

Chairman: How can you achieve greater stability of the service of workers?—By a complete change of heart on the part of owners.

The Commission then rose for the day.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone who was examined earlier in the day said that he had 16 years' experience of factory work.

Chairman: You deal with the defects of the system of employing jobbers. You say that jobber wields far more power than his capabilities warrant and too often abuses it. Do you know of any factory which employs a personnel officer?

A: I think they do it at Sholapur They have a full time Welfare Supervisor there who also looks into the question of the engagement of the personnel.

Q.: Do you think if there is such an officer the evils which arise in some cases from the power of the jobbers will be diminished?

A.: I think that undoubtedly follows.

Q.: Do you think that if all mills had an officer of that kind it would tend to diminish the undesirable power of the jobber?

A.: It certainly would tend to do that, but I think it would take some time before the system can be radically altered.

QUESTION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Johnstone declared that the question of indebtedness was a very big problem as far as it concerned Indian Labour. He thought it would be able to the interest of the employers to take steps to reduct indebtedness. In the case of one mill where a special personal interest had been taken in the matter, it had been possible to reduce the indebtedness or workers to 50 per cent.

Chairman: With reference to the payment of wages you tell us that in several Bombay mills the envelope system has been introduced. Do you consider that improvement on payment at the counter?

A.: I think it is. There was one place in Bombay where they introduced the envelope system and I found that they had an increased production of the pay-day in the weaving shed of about ₹1,500.

Mr. A. G. Clow: Dealing with the extension of hours in ginning cotton, you talk of difficulties caused by heavy crops. Thus it means there is either a shortage of factories or a shortage of labour?

A.—The conditions in this Presidency vary considerably. In Surat the ginning factories work for about seven or eight months in the year and there is no trouble in arranging holidays. In most of the Surat areas the ginning does not start until February and if there is a very heavy crop and there is possibility of an early monsoon the factory owners are in difficulty.

Q.—Is there in this Presidency a system of pooling whereby in slack seasons a number of factories are kept closed?

A.—That is so. But I do not think it is so prevalent in some areas as in others. It is fairly common in Khandesh. It is not so common in Broach and Surat. If there is a heavy crop and there is possibility of an early monsoon the owners are in difficulty of not being able to gin their cotton in the shrot time available.

Q.—If all the factories were working, do you think that difficulty would still arise?

A.—That is so.

ACCIDENTS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi, witness stated that there were more accidents in factories in England than in India. He did not think that the lower number of accident in India was due to deficient reporting.

Asked by Mr. Laljee if the mill-owners were carrying out the provisions of the Factory Act without trouble, witness said that whatever mill-owners' attitude towards new legislation have carried out the provisions of the Factory Act fairly well.

"America Wants An Invincible Air-Force."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Chinese at present, as both these nations have not received with any special bitterness the American Legislation to keep this white continent for white people. But at the same time it adds, "We have no right to rest supine on a basis of what we expect."

America did not expect in 1914 to receive from the Kaiser the following order. "Send your ships where we tell you and if you send them anywhere else, we shall sink them by Submarines," as they had not sided with any of the nations engaged in the Great War. But, fortunately, that was the message that the Kaiser sent, a message that caused America to enter into war and ultimately to bring it to an end. But the last minute and hasty preparations had cost that nation not loss than 50 billions of dollars, to say nothing of 10 billions lent to Europe, most of which won't come back.

JEALOUSY OF AMERICA.

And is there anything to prevent another country to treat America in the same way in near future? Nobody can say beforehand from where the lightning will strike, as a lightning can strike anywhere. We all know that nearly all the nations on this earth are more or less full of hatred towards each other. Whereas the writer of the article says "special bitter feelings are against this country, jealous of its wealth, resulting in Europe from our reasonable demand for partpayment of loans; resentment in Asia, with deep bitterness, our refusal to allow lands that Americans have developed to be taken over by surplus Asiatic populations."

Now the Americans do not expect an attack from over the sea, as it would require a place for landing the soldiers of the invader. But now the attack would come through the air striking out their great cities, destroying their buildings, wiping out hundreds of thousands of lives by poison gas, with no need of any landing dock. A few hundred flying machines, a thousand men at the most to fly them, operate their machine guns, drop explosive bombs and poison gas, would constitute such an invasion and accomplish such destruction as has never been witnessed in any of the wars up-to-date.

The writer continues:—"Only a man without imagination can question this statement, and only the narrow-minded, mistaking false economy for wisdom, would talk of economizing on a defensive air-fleet until everything had been done and every necessary dollar had been spent for preparations to deal with any possible-attack."

FALSE ECONOMY.

And in the future war, the attack will be from the air and from below the water. And to meet such an attack the writer sums up with the following solid suggestion. He says: "We are now third or fourth among the nations, "Saving Our Money"—120,000,000 fools that we are, relying on our meaningless possession of gold and prosperity, like some swollen hog in its pen, never dreaming that a wolf might jump over the side. We should remember Solon's warning to croesus: 'If any man should come having better iron than you, he would be master of all that gold.' So we need the greatest air-fleet, which could and should be developed first as a direct measure of defense, under a Secretary for Air, such as the British have. There should be no more nonsense about making our air-fleet a "secondary-weapon" for the Army and Navy." For that would be like making the railroad a secondary assistant of the stage coach or the hansom cab a secondary agency of the automobile."

As the future wars will be wars of airplanes and submarines, with battleships absolutely obsolete, fast cruisers, necessary for retaliation, preying on enemy commerce, cutting off enemy supplies the writer calls upon the American Government to increase the speed, range and size of the submarine and its possibilities as an artillery and airplane carrying craft.

FIGHT WITH AIR-PLANES.

He says: "We need fighting airplanes, the fastest that can be built, regardless of cost, to defend our cities from air attack. We need equipment in the air and 'under the water' that will enable us to issue this warning to the world: 'Touch us, and your greatest cities will be destroyed.' Men do not attack those whom they fear or those known to be ready and able to repel and punish attack. It is the desire of every American to keep out of war, and do everything possible to prevent war among other nations. But the only sure 'Prevention' is the absolute 'Preparation.' If other nations know that you are ready to defend yourself, ready and able to inflict terrible punishment upon any that attack you, 'you will not be attacked.' A wolf does not attack a sheep dog. But he kills sheep."

It is really ture that battleship on the surface one ridiculously out of date. Even in the last Great War, when submarines and airplanes were only party developed, the British kept their battle fleet hidden away, fearing destruction. Merchant ships camouflaged were anchored in front of the battleships to save them from attack under water, and through the air. Only once did the British and German fleets go out to fight, then hurried home. In the next war they will be of no more importance whatever.

And as such the writer proceeds to emphasise the importance of fast cruisers, "Fast cruisers are important to a nation like ours, making possible this warning to aggressors, 'I have airships to destroy your cities, fast cruisers that will destroy youur commerce, blockade your ports, and accompanied by submarines, will take care of any ships that you send against me."

He also calls upon those responsible for the country's safety to concentrate their energies on building the world's greatest fleet of submarines, which should be bigger, faster, carrying heavier guns, and airplanes, with far cruising radius, made possible by Diesel engines, in use on the surface. He asks them to have airplanes with twelve engines and more, like that German "Dornier" now flying and all should be built by the Government by establishing national factories for airplane building, simflar on lines of National Navy Yards.

He sums up with an open appeal to every American and every official responsible for American safety—the President of the United States, his Cabinet, the Congress and the Governors and Legislatures of all the States to think over the truth, that, "Every nation is within striking distance of every other nations. Every city is at the mercy of invading airplanes, unless protected by an army of swift pursuit planes such as would make air attack hopeless. To rely on anti-aircraft guns is like a rabbit undertaking to fight an eagle from the ground. And an eagle must fly down to fight. The airplane stays up, doing its fighting with bombs and poison, sent through the air."

INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC WAR

—:o:—

Continued from Page 12.

lished, made the novel discovery that the proposals of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in regard to the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India admit of the principle of expropriation. Sir Charles Innes must have perhaps found in the proposal a source of evil, which had escaped the close scrutiny of men like Sir Edward Headlam and Sir John Bites and even of that most interested quarter represented by Sir Arthur Froom. It is not necessary for me at this stage to examine this question of expropriation. I have merely referred to it to show that the Government of India have been actively engaged in providing new arguments—howsoever valueless—for the benefit of the English businessmen. One may even say that the Members of the Indian Civil Service, of which Sir Charles Innes is such a distinguished member, have not only been content with working as agents of commercial foreign interest in India but they have gone further and have also utilised their opportunities for propagating views, which are merely echoes of the cries raised by the interested non-Indian parties in India against the beneficient economic policy nationalist India proposes to follow in connection with the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. It is a matter for regret that these official collaborators of commercial exploiters should have thought it fit in their interests to encroach upon the privileged ground trodden at public functions by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. If I, therefore, take this opportunity of exposing high placed manoeuvres, it is with a view to show how far the white bureaucracy in India is prepared to go to preserve unimpaired the lifeblood of European commerce in India."

Gupta Prayag Deputation.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS SEES JUNAGADH DEWAN.

REVERSE ORDER OR APPOINT IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL.

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGADH Nov. 25.

The Guptaprayag Deputation headed by Sir Parshotamdas reached Junagad last evening. The State has made suitable arrangements for their stay in the guest house. The deputation interviewed the local officers regarding the situation. They found that three spots looking like graves are situated on the temple land as guarantee in the State records in close proximity of the sacred Shiva temples and other statues. This land has been guaranteed to the Mahant by the State as an undisputed holy land. During an acute controversy regarding another place nearby claimed by some Muslims as a Mosque. In Samvat 1949, no mention was made about these alleged graves or any right thereto. This spot claimed to be enclosed for Muslims on an undisputed 'tirtha' land surrounds a big banian tree sacred to women for the Vatsavatri festival. On this spot, Hindus of all communities celebrate and hold a general fair on Bhadarvi Amavasya." The passage leading to this spot leads to the main sacred Hindu spots, and serious consequences are apprehended if this common passage of exclusive temple right in possession of the Mahant is delivered over to the Muslim. The nearness of the Shiva temples and various other Hindu sacred spots necessitate a serious consideration of all orders regarding the same with a view to continue harmonious relations between the two communities. Serious clashes must necessarily ensue between Hindus and Muslims if a Muslim place of worship is sought to be established on this spot. In any direct or indirect manner. Those desirous of keeping peace and harmony between the two great neighbouring communities cannot recommend any encroachment of ancient temple rights of the Hindus on this spot.

TASLI OF PUBLIC ROADS IN STATES.

The members of the party left for Junagad via Veraval and Prabhaspatan. They had a comprehensive view of the historic Somnath Mahadeva and surrounding places sacred to Hindus. Hindu rights as finally established by the Hunter Commission's findings and mutual understandings between the two communities as registered and sanctioned by the authorities in the State records seemed to be threatened and actually encroached upon in various places under the present administration in Prabhaspatan. The motor roads from Una to Junagad were anything but good and the party had a taste of what public roads mean in Indian States in the absence of any system of local self-government.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON DEWAN.

Sir Purshotamdas had informal consultations with Dewan Sheikh Muhamedbhai last night for several hours. The Dewan is receiving a deputation this noon. The Deputation is submitting a representation praying for the reversal of the existing order of the Dewan on grounds of equity fair play and established Hindu rights of private property, or in the event of its non-acceptance requesting the appointment of a special, impartial tribunal enjoying the confidence of all parties concerned to investigate into this vexed question and report upon the matter, its findings to be binding to all.

IRELAND AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Finance Minister's Threat.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from London:

Mr. Ernest Blythe, Finance Minister, made an important statement in the Irish Senate on Nov. 20 concerning appeal to Privy Council.

He said the Free State Government was determined to get rid of such appeals, which, in practice, had already ceased. These appeals were anomalous in the present state of development of British Commonwealth. The right of appeal was dead and it only remained for the British Government to give it a decent burial.

If further appeals were taken from Free State to Privy Council no representative of Irish Government would attend and if the Judicial Committee should reverse a decision of the Supreme Court the Free State Government would take whatever steps necessary to make the Committee's judgment ineffective.

Commenting on the Free State's decision to ignore the Privy Council, "The Star" says: "This is a plain defiance and clear violation of the accepted practice of settling matters as between the States of the Empire amicably at the Imperial Conferences. We must recognise the electoral difficulties of the Free State Government but this country and the rest of the Empire have a distinct grievance against Ireland for making so unfriendly a gesture on the subject which is peculiarly one for settlement by general agreement." The journal says there is still need and work for the Privy Council and mentions the innumerable caste and racial disputes which come from India as cases in point.

"No one would suggest the reconquest of Ireland even if she chooses to cut this particular painter. The case is clearly one for action by all States of Empire."

FURTHER DETAILS.

The right to appeal from Dominions courts to Privy Council was strongly criticised by Irish Free State Minister of Finance Mr. Blythe, in the course of the debate in the Dail.

The Minister said no representative of the Attorney-General of the Free State would reappear before Judicial Committee and if private litigants brought an appeal before the Committee which reversed the Free State Supreme Court's decision Government would take the necessary steps to make the Committee's decision ineffective, i.e., pending agreement with the British Government to abolish the whole idea of appeals to the Committee.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, then moved the following resolution in regard to the untimely death of Mr. Narottam Morarji which was seconded and supported by Mr. M. A. J. Nobb and Mr. C. I. Parekh respectively.

"This meeting of the Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., assembled at their 10th Ordinary General Meeting resolves to place on record their profcund grief at the very sad and untimely death of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and their sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the Scindia Company and to the cause of Indian Shipping generally.

The meeting further resolves that the Chairman be and is hereby requested to write to the family of the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee conveying its condolences on his sad death."

The resolution was carried all standing.

Several shareholders then asked questions in regard to the administration of the company. The Chairman having replied to them the proposition to adopt the directors' report was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. H. P. Mody were then re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

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As on 30th June 1929.		
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LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
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INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

—:o:—

Govt. Fail To Encourage

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S MEMORANDUM.

The following are extracts from the memorandum of written evidence submitted by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Royal Commission on Labour in India:—

The Committee take this opportunity to state that they stand for genuine trade-unionism and its healthy growth. The rank and file of labour can only learn to correctly appraise labour problems and see things in their true perspective through the schooling of such a growth. That will, in course of time, render it possible for both labour and capital to understand each other better than they are doing at present. It is always preferable to have an organized and intelligent labour than to have a large crowd of workers without any organization, cohesion, or descipline. It is desirable more particularly from the point of view of the employers, as it is more convenient for them to understand labour grievances from the Unions than from the individual workers, who often number several thousands in any decent-sized, well-established and organized modern industrial establishment.

WORKERS' ORGANISATION.

As far as the Cotton textile industry is concerned, the workers are fairly well organized in Unions The Bombay Textile Workers are organized to the extent of 70 or 80 per cent. The textile workers at Ahmedabad also are similarly organized. The other industrial centres in India, like Cawnpore, Calcutta and Nagpur, have also Unions of their workers. The workers in Match Industry and Steel Industry in the country are also organized. The growth is more or less recent and covers for the most part a period of about a decade, the period that has elapsed since the close of the great European War (1914-19). The value of Trade Unions is being increasingly appreciated both by the workers themselves and by the capitalists. Although trade-unionism in this country has had the advantage of experience of the movement in other Western countries to guide it, and although its growth has been rapid enough, it is still in its infancy and trade-union activity is not still regularised, although the 1926 Trade Union Act, has gone a great way in putting Trade Unions on a proper basis. As has been earlier observed the rank and file have not yet learnt enough and naturally their control of the Unions' policy is not quite effective. It must, however, be noted that the workers are becoming more intelligent day to day and they ere evincing greater interest in problems that affect their interests.

STRIKES.

It is rather unfortunate that strikes are often, and at times, one is tempted to say, unnecessarily declared even for redress of smaller grievances as could be seen from the history of the recent Bombay strikes in the textile industry. They are sometimes declared even without the knowledge of the Union-officials. The workers are not yet educated in the true principles of trade Unionism and they naturally think that strike is the most handy weapon. It is not, as a matter of fact, a weapon to be so lightly used now and then, it is to be used only in the last resort. Many grievances are such as can be at once removed by means of representation and negotiation. There may be others which cannot be at once removed by these methods, but which surely yield to the same treatment if persisted in for some time. It will be yet some time before labour leaders rise from the rank and file of workers themselves and make outside help unnecessary. The mass from which the average industrial worker in this country is recruited is illiterate unlike the general mass of people in the western countries. Naturally they lack, at least in the beginning, the sense of responsibility. The blame for this appalling illiteracy of the working class rests primarily with the Government of the country which has done so little to wipe it off.

LOWNESS OF WAGES.

It is true that the general level of wages of industrial workers in this country is low. The Committee however think that no comparison could be usefully instituted between the wages here and those in the West. It would lead us nowhere. Unlike the advanced countries of Europe and America, this country is industrially very backward. Not only there are few industries, but even those that exist are mostly quite in their infancy and none have grown to a robust height mainly on account of the laissez faire policy followed by the alien Government of this country. When the industries themselves are not thriving and prosperous, it naturally follows that wages have to be low. Apart from the smallness of wages and causes such as want of thrift, lack of foresight, etc. on the part of the workers, the principal and the most powerful cause which accounts for the miserable condition of the Indian working class is the wide-spread drink-evil. He has little savings, if any, due to the smallness of his wages, and these again are frittered away in drink.

Wages in manufacturing Industry are higher than those in agriculture. The Bombay mill workers are not at present adequately remunerated as the industry is not paying. Bonus is paid to the workers but the committee are not aware of any profit sharing Scheme instituted anywhere except for an attempt that way in one place in the country. The extent of the exploitation of workers by jobbers deserves to be investigated. The Committee do not consider that it would be either advisable or possible to establish minimum wage by law in this country to-day.

It has to be admitted that labour has become more efficient than what it was some years back. It is however still behind the Western workers in point of efficiency.

Workers' efficiency as well as their general condition will both be much better if the drink evil is root and branch destroyed. The testimony of Henry Ford is overwhelming on this point. The committee therefore urge that Government should take immediate steps to put a stop to this drink evil. The steps will materially and markedly enhance the efficiency of the workers.

GOVT. FAIL IN THEIR DUTY.

Not only have Government failed to encourage the industrial growth of India by following till very recently a free trade policy against which Indian political leaders and Indian economists have protested "ad nauseam," but on the contrary they have tried to burden the infant industries by prematurely trying to give effect to the new-fangled Western ideas of labour benefit here. They have promptly ratified the International Labour Conference conventions and recommendations; it would however have been to their credit if they had equally promptly shown the desire to help industries either by trying to negotiate a settlement of trade disputes or by promptly setting up protective tariffs where a case is clearly made out. Government are however moving at snail's pace in this direction! The development of industries in this country has been without any plan, as no definite and general policy for economic development of the country is pursued by the State, the Government always considering that industry was no part of their business.

Nothing has been done by Government either to bring about or accelerate the growth of industries in this country. Whatever has been achieved so far is due to private initiative and enterprise. There is naturally no coordination of effort in the industrial development in the different parts of the country. No wonder then that machinary, chemicals, and other things have still to be wholly imported. The state has not only not cared to develop other industries, but it has not also done anything to develop even those industries which are considered to be key-industries. Further the state has never cared till very recently, and even that under the great War time pressure, to patronize the products of Indian industry. All this has reacted very unfavourably on the industry as well as on the general economic condition of the country. The workers, as a consequence have suffered! Indian agriculture is no longer able to support the population with its growing needs.

The committee of this Chamber do stand for giving every amenity to the wrkers—amenity which can be given consistently with the ability of the industry to bear the burden. This central fact can never be lost sight of, and it need not be pointed out that all attempts at improvement of the condition of the working class means additional expense.

HOUSING AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

A fair amount of work is done for the working class in respect of housing, at least so far as Bombay is concerned.

In the matter of housing of the textile workers in Bombay, the Industry, the Government and private individuals have all done work in their own ways. The housing may not be quite up to the mark from hygienic and other points of view and it can be conceded that there is scope for improvement. But what exists today is a distinct advance on what existed before.

Welfare work is also undertaken by employers and other agencies such as the Social Service League Employers have often done it unasked for. There is much scope for work in this direction. Arrangements for recreation and education may not be quite satisfactory. They may be meagre but the industry has done something in this direction. The Committee however like to state that the responsibility for seeing the masses equipped with the elementary education rests primarily with the Government and they cannot shift it on to the employers after the fashion of log-rolling as they call it. Provision of playgrounds for workers' children is not an easy question in a costly place like Bombay and Government ought to co-operate with the employers for providing them with plots at a nominal charge is even absolutely free of charge. It has to be admitted that there is ample scope for health and other welfare work for labour. But there are difficulties in the way even here.

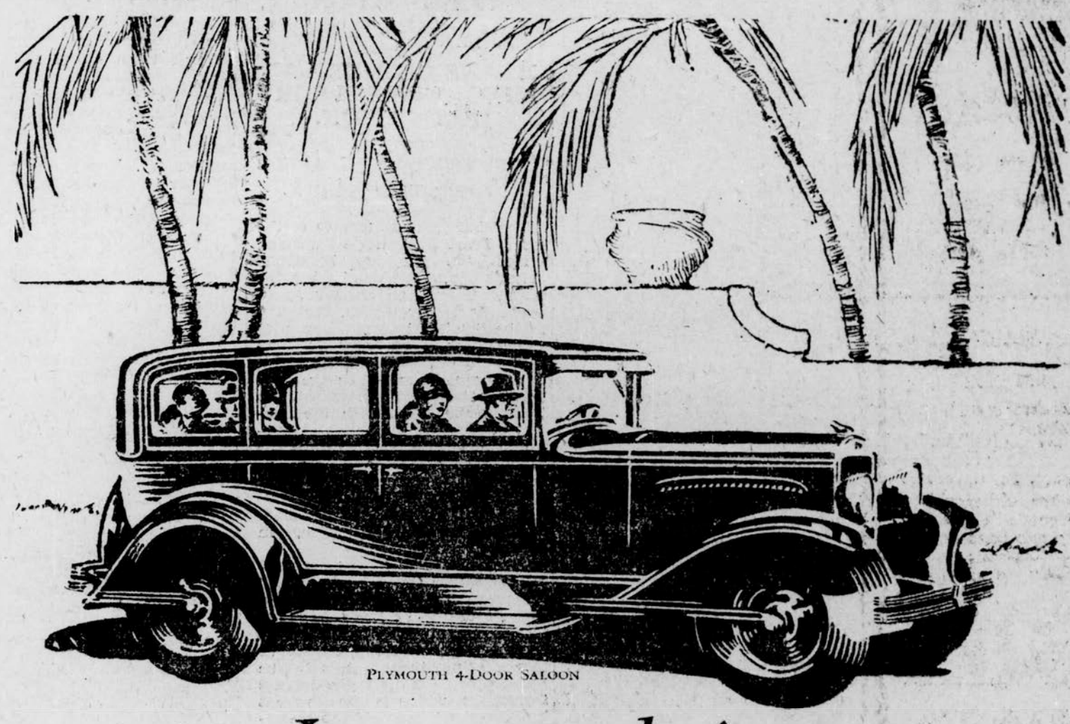
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The Committee would like to suggest that there should be set up some machinery for bringing about a peaceful settlement of the industrial disputes between the employers and the employees on the merits of the points at issue, always bearing in mind of course the supreme interests of the industry concerned. Some such machinery would be to the interest of both the parties for some years to come at least. Even a step in the direction of compulsory arbitration as in Germany will not be unwelcome as an experiment to begin with.

The Committee would like to suggest that the Royal Commission will do well to recommend forthwith the abolition of forced labour throughout the country. The Committee would suggest its abolition even in the Indian States but unfortunately the Indian States do not come in the field of the Royal Commission's inquiry. The Royal Commission can usefully inquire into the conditions under which labour is recruited in this country for the tea estates and emigration.

SUGGESTIONS.

In conclusion the Committee would like to emphasize the need of (a) abolition of drink evil in the country. That will mean increased efficiency so far as the worker is concerned. It will also better the workers' health and improve his economic condition. It will radically alter the tone of the life of our worker. (b) The Committee would further like to point out the great difficulty experienced in Bombay in getting pure milk at a reasonable price. The Royal Commission would render a distinct service to the working classes if they urge upon the Government of Bombay the necessity of taking immediate steps to ensure sufficient supply of pure milk at reasonable price in this city so that the same may come within the reach of the working classes. Their children do not at present get enough milk, as the cost of the same is very high. (c) If the workers' condition is to be bettered, the state must undertake to compulsorily give to all free elementary education, both to the children and to the young people who may be without it. (d) The Committee do stand for providing amelioration of the worker's conditions and for providing amenities of life for him, things which would make him better socially, physically and morally, but they like to state it as their considered opinion that these things can come only in proportion to the ability of the industry concerned to bear the consequent burden.



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First Karnatak Libraries' Conference.

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TO BE HELD AT DHARWAR IN CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 24.

A provisional meeting of the conductors and sympathisers of all libraries in the Dharwar District was held here under the auspices of the Shantesh Wachanalaya in which it was resolved to held the First Karnataka Libraries Conference on the 25th and 26th prox. at Dharwar. An influential Working Committee with Mr. Karavirappa Kulkarni who recently returned from England as the Chairman has been formed to make preparations for the Conference. Representatives from libraries from all Kanarese-speaking districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Mysore and the Nizam States and Coorg have been invited to attend. The object of the Conference is to organise the library movement in the province and thus help in the making of a progressive and united Karnataka. The formation of the Reception Committee has been fixed for the 2nd prox.

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WARD LOCAL COMMITTEES.

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MEANS OF POPULARISING COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Conference Lays Down Propaganda Work.

The first joint conference of the Ward Local Committees working under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee was held in the Municipal Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Municipal Corporation, presiding. The Ward Local Committees were organised as the result of a resolution moved in the Corporation by Mr. B. G. Horniman in November, 1926 with the object of securing the active co-operation of local leaders to make the programme of free and compulsory education successful.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech said:

"Various doubts have been raised as regards the necessity and the usefulness of this Conference. But all the Ward Local Committees are unanimously agreed upon the necessity and importance of this meeting, though it is to be noted with regret that the Schools Committee, which is the parent body, has not been able to appreciate this move of the Conference, and has not been good enough to see eye-to-eye with the Ward Local Committees.

You are aware that free and compulsory primary education was introduced in this city in 1923. Compulsion is not introduced all at once in the wards of the City, but the more backward and illiterate wards, such as F and G have been selected for the experiment. People have become keenly alive to the urgent necessity of free and compulsory primary education, and the Municipality has wholeheartedly acknowledged its obligations in this respect, and has so far shown its earnestness to fulfil them. But strong complaints have been made in different responsible quarters that Government are not enthusiastic enough to take upon themselves the burden of their responsibilities.

SCHEME OF PROPAGANDA WORK.

I should mention some of the important considerations that have influenced the Reception Committee to take up the topics embodied in the resolutions. We first realised that these Local Committees should be further strengthen, since they are indispensable for the successful conduct of the compulsory part of education. Every ward in this city is itself a very large area, and one body, as the Schools Committee, would find it very difficult to cope with all the conditions of work. From this point of view this decentralization is a welcome and a necessary change. The Reception Committee has proposed a detailed scheme of propaganda work, especially in the poorer areas, where compulsion has been introduced. Visiting localities and bringing the guardians to take more interest in the affairs of this work, should be more earnestly taken in hand. The question of Physical instruction has been very prominently emphasised in the resolutions. The deplorable condition of these being practically very few playgrounds should be removed. The Reception Committee has realised that compulsion in education on empty stomachs is rather sinful, and hence, it has made the suggestion of Nursery schools in the poorer wards."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in his address said:—

"I think it is highly desirable for us to suggest that the existence of the Local Committee should be statutory one. In the Western countries wherever free and "compulsory education is introduced such committees have a statutory existence and through the medium of these committees alone will a heterogeneous body like the Corporation be enabled to further its goal of primary education on a large scale. The necessity of such committees will more and more be felt when we take into consideration the present attitude of the Government in regard to the question of their grant and their refusal to sanction the introduction of free and compulsory education in the other wards of the City. In the absence of compulsion these committees, by their co-operation with the parents, can bring about the majority of children of the school-going age to attend the schools; and thus the object of compulsion will easily be served. The hearty co-operation of the people will also enable the Corporation to solve its financial question regarding the funds necessary for furthering primary education."

Several resolutions were passed one of which expressed the view that Ward Local Committees were essential to the organisation and successful carrying out of the various provisions of the Compulsory Education Act and that it should be obligatory on the Corporation to appoint Local Committees. Another resolution suggested that adequate monthly grants should be given to the committees.

ADVANCE JAMKHANDI

—:o:—

Chief Announces Establishment Of High Court Bench.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, Nov. 23.

The Chief of Jamkhandi has just celebrated his 23rd birthday anniversary. The public gathered together in the new Darbar Hall to congratulate the Chief. At the ceremonial Darbar held on the occasion, a crowded programme was gone through. His Holiness Jagadguru Shrimant Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar graced the occasion and offered the Chief his heartfelt blessings.

The State Karbhari read out a short review of the Chief's administration and expressed how well the Chief deserved the love and respect of his subjects.

He was followed by representatives of the public who in turn warmly congratulated the Chief on the auspicious occasion and wished him long life and happiness. They also expressed their keen sense of admiration at the Chief's care and solicitude for the welfare of his subjects.

The Chief replied thanking the public for their expression of love and loyalty and prayed that God may always give him increased strength to toil and moil for the public weal. Amidst applause he announced the Constitution and establishment of a High Court Bench with full civil and criminal powers, for the State. The Krishna Water Supply Scheme for the town of Jamkhandi is now complete and the Chief announced that he intended to give the town electricity also at a no distant date.

The local Gorakshan Sanstha presented the Chief with an address and a casket in the form of a small cow and calf in solid silver as a memento of the Chief's recent notification prohibiting the slaughter of cows and other beasts of burden.

The Chief was then profusely garlanded and after 'pan-supari' the function terminated with the band striking the State Anthem.

Conference Of Religion.

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(From A Correspondent.)

Among those who are attending the coming Conference of Religion to be held in 1930 in Ascona, Switzerland, are several representative persons who are students of India's spiritual culture and the ancient wisdom of the Rishis. T. L. Vaswani who has been invited to represent India, was, it may be remembered, one of those who, 20 years ago, represented India, at the Berlin Conference,—two others being Revered Bhai Pramathe Loll Sen (nephew of Sri Keshub Chandra Sen) and Principal H. C. Maitra of the City College, Calcutta. Vaswani's address at the Berlin Conference was on "The Message of India", subsequently published in an expanded form under the title: "Atmagnan or Life in the Spirit". In this he showed how experience itself called for a synthesis of an essentially spiritual character; life could not escape the spiritual; life at its depths 'was' spiritual. He said: 'The passion for freedom, the craving for new culture, the cry for a just democracy, the rise of new socio-economic forces, the new interest in psychic research, the new growth of internationalism, the new scientific outlook upon life are witnesses to the necessity of a new spiritual synthesis of the meaning and values of experience. Who, if not India, may give such a synthesis to a waiting world? India that has, through the ages, been nourished by the vision of the Rishis? As the darkness deepens, I cling yet closer to my faith that India will yet be free, that nations will yet be brothers, and that the message of the Rishis yet will move the world."

The meetings in Switzerland will be held on the grounds of Case Cabriella on the shores of the beautiful lake Lago Maggiore and will provide opportunities of contact with international students of spiritual research.

A resolution has been passed by the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj noting "with great pleasure the appointment of Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of 'Shri Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj' as the First Gujarati Registrar, Co-operative Societies, for the Bombay Presidency."

The Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj has conveyed to Mr. Shantikumar and family, the feelings of heartfelt condolences on the very sad death of Sheth Narottam Morarji.

"MOST HYPOCRITICAL."

—:o:—

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS EGYPT.

Madame Sayba Garzouzi's Frank Analysis.

When Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain arrived in Manhattan last week the volley of cheering was not unanimous. For also in the city was Mme. Sayba Garzouzi, Egypt's only woman lawyer, now studying jurisprudence in the U. S. A. big woman, born 31 years ago in Syria, she has the lavish figure and smooth skin discriminating Egyptians are known to prefer. Her yet hair matches her darting eyes; her dimples make her laughter an asset of which any lawyer might well be proud. Self-taught to the four legal codes of Egypt, she earns some dols. 25,000 a year. What Mme. Garzouzi said last week she said in perfect English.

But because her subject was the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty (Time, Aug. 19), which Prime Minister MacDonald's British Labour Government offers as the "extreme limit" to which it can grant Egyptian independence, hypothetically granted in 1922, Mme. Garzouzi's voice shivered and swelled. Said she:

"Never trust an Englishman's promise or agreements where British interests are at stake. . . . Who, knowing them, would be so foolish as to take them seriously? Not we Egyptians surely. . . . The Labor Government —the MacDonald-Henderson-Snowden-Thomas lot—is the most hypocritical. . . . We were dragooned (by the Conservative Government in 1922) into signing an agreement which binds us to surrender our liberties for another 25 years. . . . They promised to take British troops out of Egypt. Did they do so? They merely moved them from one part of Egypt to another. Well, there is one thing sure. Egypt is awake and will not tolerate this hypocrisy and tranny much longer! It will not last 25 years. I promise you that!"

While Mme. Garzouzi spoke in Manhattan, her countrymen were echoing her words with action. The intense Nationalistic *Wafd* party ("Egypt for the Egyptians"), violently opposed to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, forced the resignation of Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, puppet dictator, chief Egyptian negotiator of the Treaty. Plump, passive King Fuad invited neutral Adly Pasha Yeghen, twice Prime Minister, to form a "temporary" cabinet, permitted him to restore the parliamentary regime. The new leader immediately announced that in the coming universal suffrage elections the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty question would be put directly to the people.—"Time."

FIREBRAND QUENCHED.

—:o:—

"Respectable" British Labourites.

Five years ago when the British Labor Party was younger, louder and relatively impotent, Britain's Trades Union Congress met in annual convention. Red flags were much in evidence, Communists were greeted enthusiastically. British Laborites presented a gold watch to Moscow's Tomsky. And little lean Ben Tillett, one of the founders of the Labor Party, made a speech which, according to one observer "was so violent, frantic and ruthless in his call for a revolution that many persons in the audience drifted away startled and horrified."

Last week the British Trades Union Congress staged a vastly different annual convention at Belfast, Ireland. Hard-bitten Ben Tillett made another speech. The years have brought power and respectability to British Labor. There were no Russian Communists at last week's meeting. One of the Trades Union's two gold watches went to a Mr. W. J. Rooney of the highly respectable American Federation of Labor. And Ben Tillett's speech was as conservative as a bowler hat. With an ideology that would have done credit to a Director of the Bank of England, erstwhile firebrand Tillett pleaded for protective tariffs, increased inter-Empire trade. Said he:

"Britain must organize as America has organized. We must mobilize our resources on an equal scale. An island nation cannot do this, but a world commonwealth can. Tariff barriers are being raised, not broken down.

"The British Empire has a greater potential home consumption than the United States. She has larger territories and population, and greater natural resources. I hold therefore that the trades union movement must follow with the closest attention the proposals being made for the organization of the British Commonwealth as an economic unit."—"Time."

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SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

Calcutta Gujerati Women's Support.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A meeting of Gujarati Stree Mandal (Gujarati Ladies' Association) of Calcutta was held at 55, Ezra Street on Thursday the 21st inst. to support Rai Bahadur Harabilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill and to congratulate its author on its passage in the Central Legislature and its enactment into a law.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and a copy of it was forwarded to Rai Bahadur Sarda:—

"This meeting of the Calcutta Gujarati Stree Mandal congratulates and expresses its gratitude to Rai Bahadur Harabilas Sarda for the service that he has rendered to the country in general and women of India in particular by his successful piloting of the Child Marriage Bill in the Central Legislature. While welcoming this measure, this meeting is of opinion that the fixing of age of marriage for girls at 16 and for boys at 20 would have been even preferable and more beneficial to the country."

A number of Gujarati ladies addressed the meeting.

TURKEY'S PARLIAMENT REOPENED.

—:o:—

Kemal's Speech Broadcast.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wired to the paper on Nov. 1:—

"At the reopening of the third National Assembly at Angora today the address of the President of the Republic, Kemal Pasha, was broadcast throughout Turkey. He said that the Government's main efforts in the coming year would be devoted to the salvation of the country's economic situation. "The laws concerning labour, forests, and mines will come before Parliament this session," said Kemal, "also a law creating a State bank. Our achievement in the construction of 445 kilometres (278 miles) of railways proves our ability to construct the other 500 kilometres (312 miles) projected this year."

Regarding foreign affairs, Kemal declared that Turkey would continue to co-operate in the maintenance of international peace, because a peaceful settlement of all our international problems is the method best suited to our mentality and interests.

PLIGHT OF G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS.

Authorities' Attitude Of "Open Hostility" Towards Unions.

STAFF UNION'S MEMORANDUM TO WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The following are extracts from the memorandum submitted by the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union to Whitley Commission:—

The condition of the Railway workers is so intolerable and their grievances are so very pressing that in the humble opinion of my Union it will be indiscreet to postpone redress of the same till the labours of the Commission are over. My Union therefore urges upon the Commission to make an 'ad interim' recommendation to the Government of India for the grant of the General Minimum Demands of the Railway employees. Unless this is done my Union strongly apprehends that the unrest and heart-burning among the workers will assume a serious turn for which none but the Railway authorities and the Government alone will be responsible.

RESULT OF INQUIRY.

My Union also desires to state that the Union last year had appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions of the workers of the G.I.P. Railway. The said committee issued a questionnaire to the members of the Union and to the other Unions of Railway workers in India and collected full information on the several matters referred to in the list of subjects issued by the Commission. In the preparation of this memorandum full use is made of the information thus collected by the Committee on the various matters.

TREATMENT OF WORKERS.

As regrads the attitude of the authorities towards the workers it may be stated that they appear to care very little for the welfare of the rank and file. They exact work from them to the utmost. Heavy punishments, by way of fines, debits, cautions, warnings, reductions in pay, stoppage of promotions and even dismissals, are inflicted for petty mistakes or irregularities. Petitions or applications for humane conditions, in matter of hours of attendance, leave, pay and promotions are not sympathetically considered. Negotiations in such matters either individually or through the Unions have also proved to be futile. The Unions have submitted hundreds of representations to the authorities. They had sought personal interviews through deputations. But all requests, with the exception of a few unimportant ones, have been turned down.

Thus the various matters affecting the Railway workers were submitted by the Union to the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and finally through the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to the Government of India and the Railway Board. The memorandum of the General Demands of the Railway workers gives a clear idea of the important grievances of the workmen. The details of the proceedings of the Deputation to the Railway Board are published by the Government of India in a Blue Book.

INVIDIOUS DISCRIMINATION

The Labour employed in the Railway may be classified under the following heads:—

(1) Unskilled Workers, (2) Semi-skilled Workers; (3) Skilled Workers, (4) Clerical (Routine); (5) Semi-technical clerks, (6) Supervising staff for unskilled and semi-skilled, (7) Supervisors for skilled staff; (8) Superintendents sors for clerks, (9) Supervisors for clerks, (10) Superintendents for the same.

Of these, all except those employed in manual work and those employed in the constructions of railway lines and other works are not of a migratory nature. Those again, who have been provided with the facilities of leave and passes, go to their native places once a year. Such privileges however are totally denied to some and in some cases an invidious discrimination is made, to the low-paid unskilled manual workers The very low-paid workers, who are not able to keep their families at the places where they may be working are, therefore, in urgent need of going back to their villages at least once in a year and it is necessary to make some provisions for enabling them to have equal concessions in the grant of leave and passes, both for the purposes of recouping their health and for enjoying in family life.

NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

There are no public Employment Agencies in existence in India.

There is a great need of establishing Public Employment Agencies for the purpose of recruiting men both in permanent vacancies and in temporary establishment. Such Agencies would prove to be of immense use. It is also desirable to give preference to the local men of the District or the Presidency. When local men are not available, the recruitment of men of other Presidencies or provinces should be resorted to. At present the employees of the G.I.P. Railway come from different parts of India. By giving preference to the local men the problem of unemployment will be solved. It will also minimize the evil effects of the disturbances of the family life of the workers. The workers will be in a position to visit their native places more often and with less expense. The establishment of the Public Employment Agencies will be very useful for giving effect to this principle of recruitment. Such Agencies should be established in different centres and full publicity should be given of their existence. The Agencies should maintain a list of persons in search of employment and should direct them to such places where work may be available.

SCANDALOUSLY LOW-PAID.

The Railway Labour is scandalously low-paid. It is not possible for every one to keep his family at the place where he may be working. There is again great difficulty in finding out suitable housing accommodation within his reach. There is also the liability of frequent transfers from one place to another. For all these and other reasons, some of the workers have to keep their families at their native places. This results in the disturbance of the family life and in an additional expense for keeping two establishments. Where, however, housing accommodations is provided for by the employers, the workers are in a position to live with their families.

At some places, where no quarters are provided the house allowance is paid but the amount paid is less than what the staff is actually required to pay and it is therefore submitted that the house allowance should be paid to all employees who are not provided with quarters and the present rate should be revised as early as possible. The Government should be made to undertake the building of quarters sufficient to meet the demands of all the Railway employees and in building these quarters special attention should be paid to the principle of health and sanitation.

GENERAL HEALTH AND CONDITION OF WORKERS.

The general condition of workers is very poor. This is due to several causes, such as, the insanitary housing conditions, want of sufficient and nourishing food, the abnormal hours of work, even at odd hours, want of physical rest, and mental worries. The statistics are not available of the figures of mortality amongst workers and their children. In the opinion of the Union however the mortality is abnormally higher. In Bombay generally the average infant mortality during the period of 5 years between 1918 and 1922, was 572 per 1000 births. And this figure instead of being reduced year after year is considerably increasing. In the year 1921 the rate has reached the higher figure of 667. A close study of statistics reveals the fact that the rate of infant mortality varies inversely with the number of rooms in a tenement.

The environments and conditions at work-places are also most unsatisfactory from the sanitation and the health point of view. My Union would, earnestly request the commission to pay a personal visit to some of the work-places such as Ghorpuri, Kurduwadi, Wadi Bandar. No adequate arrangements are made for latrines and drinking-water and for bathing and washing purposes. No adequate provision is also made for taking rest during midday recess even at big Depots like Wadi Bandar. The workers have to work from morning till evening with an hour's rest only for their midday meals. They get very much exhausted being required to work directly under the sun or under the carrugated Sheets —roof with dust nuisance.

Medical facilities have been provided at some places by the Railway for the use of employees. The arrangement however is no sufficient. The employees therefore are often compelled to get treatment from private doctors even at the expense of their already meagre emoluments.

WEL-FARE & EDUCATION.

It is claimed by the Administration that they have started welfare work for the benefits of the employees, in providing educational facilities, recreation clubs and Institutions. They also boast of spending a large amount every year on this item. It is to be noted in this connection that the amount spent for the aforesaid purposes is taken from the "fines fund". It is a fund made up of the fines inflicted on and recovered from subordinate low paid employees for petty mistakes and irregularities of omissions and commissions. It is doubtful what amount is spent for these purposes directly from the other revenues of the Railway. In the first place the employees have been urging upon the total abolition of the system of fines. At least they have also been claiming in the alternative that the fund should be exclusively used for the welfare of those from whom it is principally recovered and that it should be under the custody and management of a Board consisting of the elected representatives of the workers. A motion for the appointment of such a Board was moved in the 1929 budget session of the Legislative Assembly by Pandit Hrudaynath Kunzaru and Government have accepted the suggestion. So far effect has not been given to the proposal.

INVIDIOUS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The low paid subordinate workers have been crying hoarse for the abolition of the invidious racial discrimination made in the allotment of expenditure from this fund for the Institutions of Anglo-Indians and Europeans and those of Indians. The amount of fines recovered from the Anglo-Indians and Europeans is quite insignificant as compared with the amount recovered from the subordinate Indian Workers. The officers are not subjected to fines. The expenditure on the Europeans and Anglo-Indian Institutions is out of all proportions to the amounts spent on the Institutions for Indians. There are again many schools maintained for the education of the children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, whereas the number of schools for the children of the Indian Workers is limited to one at Manmar. It will be interesting for the Commission to have a comparative statement showing the number of the European and Anglo-Indian Employees and the Indian Employees as also the amount spent for the welfare work per head of these two classes. Such a statement will reveal the indifference of the Authorities towards the welfare of the rank and file. The Institutions again though technically open to all classes of employees are taken advantage of only by a little over 7,000 employees out of the total number of 117,284.

HOURS OF WORK.

The hours of attendance of different classes of Railway servants differ considerably. The Washington and Geneva Convention are not yet made applicable to them. Again the work at night is not differentiated from the work done during day time. The staff, working with the running of trains and where the offices are kept open to the public for 24 hours, work generally in two shifts. The two shifts are generally so arranged that one batch attends from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and another batch from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. When they change the shift, the men in the one shift have to work more than the usual hours of their shifts and that too at a stretch. It is only after continuous work for 16 to 18 hours that the employees get rest for a day. As they are however required to work throughout the previous day, they cannot physically enjoy the so-called rest. The staff have been clamouring for three shifts and a weekly off-day. It was only at the beginning of June of this year that orders regarding three shifts were issued in the case of Ticket Collectors, and Coaching clerks at some of the stations in Bombay and Suburbs. No provision is made for a weekly off-day, except by way of working for a double time. It is, however, a matter of regret that instead of introducing the 8 hours day at all the places and for all classes of workers, a retrograde step has now been taken and instead of 8 hours' duty it is proposed to make a 10 hours' day for the Ticket Collectors and Coaching clerks. Reliance is placed on a possible interpretation of the vague wording and language of the International Conventions. The 10 hours' attendance now proposed is again most unusual i.e. from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. 4 p.m. to 2 a.m. and 2 a.m. to 8 a.m. the employees under this arrangement will not be able to take their meals at usual times The employees of the 2nd and the 3rd shift again will be completing and commencing their duties at awkward hours at night and therefore will have to be in offices till morning. The Staff have been strongly protesting against this retrograde step.

NO OVERTIME ALLOWANCE.

In busy season the work increases abnormally and it is not usual to employ extra staff sufficient to cope up with the increased work. The employees therefore have to work much longer than their usual duty hours and that too under great pressure. They are not paid any over-time allowance for such additional work. The situation sometimes becomes extremely intolerable. Last year the repeated request of the typists and receipts clerks at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot were not heeded and the men had to work continuously from 11 a.m. to even 1 a.m. for days together. It was only after a threat of resorting to Satyagraha or stopping work after 8 hours' loyal, faithful and deligent duty that the authorities took steps to afford relief to the men by sanctioning many additional hands. The duties of some of the workers at Wadi Bunder even now are too long and require to be reduced. The situation at the other goods offices such as Ghorpuri and other places is worse.

It is necessary (a) that the hours of work should be definitely fixed; (b) that the work during night, on Sunday and other holidays should be calculated at double the actual time, (c) that extra staff should be promptly sanctioned during busy seasons, and (d) that effect should be given to the International Conventions, regard being had to the climatic and other conditions of work places.

WANTED LIVING WAGE.

In this connection my Union endorsed the views expressed in the memorandum submitted to the Government of India on behalf of the same by the Railwaymen's Federation and the subsequent discussion of the same by the Deputation in May 1929. It is a question of most vital importance to employees of all grades and classes. The Wages now paid to them can hardly be said to be a living wage. Then again there is no regular flow of promotions to enable the workmen to meet their daily increasing needs. At every grade the employees are barred for several years without any addition to his emoluments. There is no machinery for fixing the minimum living wage. The immediate need of the hour is a substantial increase in the present rate of salary on the time-scale basis. It is also necessary to grant the allowances as requested in the memorandum of the Railwaymen's Federation.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union is the oldest Union on the G. I. P. It was started in the year 1921 and has since then been progressing steadily but surely. It has been organised on a federal basis having its Central Office in Bombay and the offices of the 12 affiliated bodies at places convenient to the respective staff. Being ably guided by educated outsiders and responsible Railway employees, it aims more at conversion by conviction than by stirring the emotions. It is run on pure economic lines and it never dabbles in matters political, social or otherwise. During the past 4 months its membership increased by more than 3 thousand and it appears that the same rate of progress will be kept in the time to come.

ILLITERACY AND IGNORANCE.

The attitude of workers on the whole towards the Union movement might be termed apathetic. The reasons for this apathy might be analysed as under:—

(a) Illiteracy and deep-seated ignorance among the rank and file. The major part of Railway employees are quite illiterate. It is impossible to reach them through the Press and the present financial position of the Unions makes it an impossibility to reach them through the ear. Besides, the benumbing conditions of life and work, that the masses have been accustomed to for over 50 years, have so completely changed their mentality that they have begun, to feel that they are doomed to their misery and that nothing on earth can relieve them from it.

HOSTITLITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Say what the Authorities may in words, facts prove that the attitude of the authorities towards the Union movement has been not merely one of indifference but even of open hostility. Slips that might be of negligible importance in the case of an ordinary employee assumes a great seriousness when they are at the hands of a prominent Union worker and he is made to suffer to an extent out of any reasonable proportion to the fault. The Union has on record two or three cases of recent occurrence where employees have been threatened with a discharge by the officer on the spot because they become members of this Union and tried to bring their fellow-workers within its fold. When certain irregularities in the Department were complained against through the Union the threat was actually carried into action. The outward reason stated for the discharge was that the services of these persons were no longer required; but the real and implicit reasons are best known to the victims and their bosses. Nor are cases of a less severe type of victimisation lacking. Persons have been transferred to places where they would be shorn of their influence and would not be able to work any way for the Union. Persons have been intentionally put to kinds of work where they would never come into contact with any of their confreres and would be exhausted to a degree which would to do anything for the Union.

It is in a smothering atmosphere such as this that the Union move-

leave them no time and energy ment on the G. I. P. is dragging its existence. With examples of victimisation such as these it is no wonder that the movement should not get the warm and ready response from the uneducated employees that it deserves. Almost every employee when he becomes a member of the Union does it with a lurking fear in his heart that somehow or other his boss would come to know of it and and some how or other he will be brought into trouble because of it.

"OUTSIDERS" IN UNIONS.

As a rule the whole movement is conducted by workers themselves. In a Managing Committee of about 20 persons there are hardly 2 or 3 outsiders. The outsiders are educated people who have either a liking for public service and do it in their leisure hours or such youths as intend to devote their life to the cause of Labour. The principal role of these outsiders is, at least as far as this Union is concerned, mainly that of a "Guide Friend and Philosopher". They do not, as the Authorities of all Railways are fond of alleging times out of number, stir the people and make them put forward impossible demands, but on the contrary, as any person in touch with the internal movement of this Union will be able to say, they serve as salutary checks on the enthusiasm and love of adventure on the part of the down-trodden and revolting railway workers But for these outsiders, the indignant workers would have run amock and the Administrations would have had to curse the day on which they tried to drive out these so-called "outsiders".

As to the extent of the control exerted by the Trade Unions on the Railwy Administration, it is better not to talk of it at all, since direct control as such they are not allowed to exert in any way. The Administration looks upon the Unions with suspicious eyes and as inevitable evils and refuse to take them into confidence. Indirectly, however, the Unions have been instrumental in purging the Administration of a number of its abuses for fear of public criticism.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report for the week ending.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £131,017,041 on the 30th ultimo (as compared with £131,825,440 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £22,889,274 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

On the 31st ultimo the Bank of England lowered its official rate of discount from 6.1/2 per cent to 6 per cent.

South African gold to the value of about £739,000 was offered in the open market yesterday and was sold at 84/11s. 3/8d. per fine ounce. The Bank of England secured £349,000 and of the balance £251,000 was taken for France, £20,000 for India and £113,000 for the Home and Continental trade.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England for France have continued and the following movements announced by the Bank show a net influx of £242,430 during the week under review:—

	Received. £	Withdrawn. £
October 31st	375,110	1,713
November 1st	650,175	5,725
,, 2nd	7,950	7,139
,, 4th	—	268,119
,, 5th	348,500	701,452
,, 6th	—	155,152

The receipts include £375,000 in sovereigns from New Zealand on the 31st ultimo and £650,600 in sovereigns from Argentina on the 1st instant. Of the withdrawals about £1,050,000 in bar gold was for France.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 28th ultimo to mid-day on the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.

New Zealand	£375,000
Argentina	250,000
British South Africa	1,131,349
British West Africa	38,010
Other countries	11,949
	£1,806,308

EXPORTS.

France	£1,316,292
Germany	59,612
Switzerland	51,000
Austria	18,765
British India	10,168
Other countries	14,299
	£1,470,136

On the 31st ultimo the Imperial Bank of India raised its official rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

SILVER.

Silver has been rather a dull market and holidays in Bombay and the U. S. A. have tended to restrict business. Prices have shown only small movements but have been inclined to ease, although buying orders at rates slightly below those current have served to retard the fall. America and China have sold but the Continent has been less active. The Indian Bazaars and bears have continued to give a small measure of support.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 28th ultimo to mid-day on the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£30,817
Canada	19,552
Other countries	3,189
	£53,558

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£69,640
British India	11,104
Other countries	15,903
	£96,647

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Further Decline In Values.

We have received the following weekly Share Market report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, dated Calcutta, the 23rd instant:—

Jutes:—In sympathy with the declining commodity market and anxious feeling about the future returns, the share values have further lost about 15 points in many cases. The 9 porter hessian went down to 11|10 from 12 and the raw material to 5|8 from 55|12. However, at the close 9 porter hessian has again improved to 12|2 and the raw material to 55|6. There was a little steadiness in the share market also, on account of the steadier hessian.

Barnagore mark a sharp fall from 268 to 250, Alliance from 475 to 460, Kinnison from 975 to 950, Fort Gloster from 825 to 800 and Belvedere from 560 to 540. Dalhousie have declined from 475 to 465, Bally from 295 to 280, Kamarhatty from 605 to 598, Kanknarrah from 505 to 490 and Fort William from 366 to 356. Caledonian had sellers at 695 and Kelvin from 870 to 840. Reliance were quoted at 77|8 and Empire had sellers at 58 from 61.

Howrah after moving back to 51|10 from 53 closed at 52|2 and Clive at 35|2. National were quoted at 28|4.

Dividends:—Ganges Rs. 18.

Cottons:—The market was inactive except for some enquiry in Bengal-Nagpur which were steady at 34|8 from 33. Kesoram had sellers at 5|2, and Dunbar after being taken upto 230 closed easier.

Coals:—After the last week's steadiness, the market for this section opened with a little easier feeling due to profit taking, but at the close again it has become firm. Bengal have come down from 522 to 504. Raneegunge had dropped to 39, but closed firm at 41|3. Equitable after being done at 27|12 had buyers at 28|14. Burrakur have improved from 15|8 to 16|2. West Jamuria from 12|4 to 12|14. Ghusick from 12|8 to 13|4 and Amalgamated from 16|4 to 16|8.

Tea Shares:—Excepting Darjeeling Tea there was a general fall in the prices at the sale. Share prices were easier. Jaybirpara have lost Rs. 1|8 from 27 to 25|8. Karseong and Darjeeling were done at 39|8, Desai and Parbuttia at 378. Tukwan have come down from 33|8 to 29 and Tumsong were done at 21|10.

Banks:—Were a quiet market. Imperial Bank F. P. were done at 1,363 and Conty. at 334.

Government Securities:—There was the same dullness in this section. 3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper was quoted at 68|2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan at about 77 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan at about 101|4.

Miscellaneous:—The cloud of depression over the Indian Iron and Steel has not yet disappeared and consequent upon continuous stream of sellers they have gone down to 14|4 after being dealt in a large number round 14|8 and 14|12. Bengal Iron were reported at 9|6. Indian Cables were done at 5|8. Burma Corporation had sellers at 12. Marshalls were quoted at 2|5, Bengal Telephone Ordy. changed hands round 13|2, B. I. C. Ordy. were done at 2|10. Indian Wood products were steady at 9|8. Midnapore Zamindary were reported at 132, Port Shipping at 21|12, Bengal Assam were steady at 250. Ivan Jones were quoted at 6. Madan Theatres were wanted at 3|13.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL BASAVANGUDI.

—:o:—

It is arranged to celebrate the School Day of the National High School, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th proximo (December). The celebrations include as usual Old Boys' Day, Parents' Day, Sports, Public Meeting, etc., Old boys of our school are requested to have their names and addresses registered at once, if they have not already done so. It is hoped that the parents, old boys and the public will contribute liberally towards the expenses. For particulars please write to Mr. K. S. Krishna Iyer, National High School, Basavangudi, P. O. Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25.

City of Hongkong, Palmer, London.
Arabistan, Moore, Marmagoa
Baroda, Ramsay, Busreh
Wildenfels, Words, Alleppy
Genoa, Bomzamino, Genoa
Jalarashmi, Murray, Calcutta
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.

Arabistan, Moore, Antwerp

LOADING

Nov. 25.

Steamer Begum for Rangoon
Steamer Genoa for Genoa

S S City of Hongkong:—The K N Company's steamer City of Hongkonp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabistan:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Arabistan arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, and hence she will sail for Antwerp, with a general and same bottom cargo

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wildenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashim:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Company's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mai
S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 25.

S S London for Moria:—16 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai; 40 bales animal skin Y Elishah; 5 bales F Nizami and Co; 1 bale woollen rugs 2 packages woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 5 bales numdahs Cox and Kings Ltd; 317 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 2 bales woollen carpets Y Gulamhussain; 12 bales animal skin Wirzaoff; 6 bales animal skin I Faizullah; 14 bales animal skin F Esmail; 14 bales animal ksin A H L Thoria; 6 bales animal skin M Nissim; 200 cwts myrabolum P Mathradas and Co; 10 cases cardamoms R S Yafat and Co.

S S Marseilles for Moria:—334 cwts crushed bones Ralli Bros; 201 cwts gum karay aJ Meyer and Co; 468 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co; 60 cwts gum karaya E Virji and Co.

S S Liverpool for City of Hongkong:—55 bales cotton yarn waste National Transport Co; 1200 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 245 bales wool raw 125 bales hemp M Nissim.

S S Barcelona for City of Hongkong:—90 bales goat hair J Shah and Co.

S S Manchester for City of Hongkong:—63 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Havre for Dumana:—200 cwts mustard seed E Danner and Co; 4000 cwts groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 495 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Antwerp for Dumana:—2000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw V Latha and Co; 63 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co. 5000 cwts crushed bones Ralli Bros.

S S Dunkirk for Dumana:—86 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 balse cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Port Said for Dumana:—31 bales cotton yarn H El. Ejli.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 25.

S S City of Adelaide from K Nixon and Co. Liverpool:—47 cases machinery; 18 casse ink; 76 cases springs; 42 cases cad goods; 79 cases bells and wits; 53 cases hams 113 cases soap; 50 cases candles; 34 cases spikes; 90 cases glassware; 275 cases cigarettes; 88 cases filtren; 15 cases files; 14 cases biscuits 20 cases hammers; 125 bales newspaper; 470 bales cottongoods; 143 bales cotton; 53 bales cotton yarn; 149 nos pans; 149 nos traps; 340 nos tyres; 48 cases pulleys; 253 cases chemical; 57 cases dyes dry; 456 cases paint; 30 cases oil; 55 cases colour; 22 cwts wire beiting; 51 cases iron sheets; 140 bags lead; 20 bags indigo garins; 520 bundle steel rounds; 152 bundles steel; 121 bundles steel bars; 115 bundle allum circles; 320 packages holder;

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1929

LAST TEXTILE STRIKE.

Both Owners & G. K. Union Blamed.

MR. BAKHLE BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Resuming its enquiry on Monday morning at the New Council Hall, Bombay, the Labour Commission orally examined Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and Rajab Ali, representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Bakhale stated that his Union—The Bombay Textile Labour Union—had now a membership of 1,600 out of a total of nearly 1,30,000 mill-workers. His Union covered all the classes of textile workers. The membership mostly consisted of workers from a few mills in Madanpura and one mill at Kurla.

Chairman: What is your method of increasing your membership?—By carrying on favourable propaganda.

Chairman: You say in your memorandum that in the matter of organisation of work committees within mills, you prefer German system. Have you had any personal experience of Lancashire and German systems?—No. I haven't got any personal experience of either system, but I have heard both these systems discussed at the International Textile Workers' Conference held at Ghent. The Conference almost unanimously adopted the German system.

Chairman: Is the Indian temperament tending towards the freedom of Lancashire system or the statutory system in Germany?—I cannot say that.

Chairman: Do you think that an officer like the Director of Labour will be in a position to bring about better co-operation between employers and employees?—I am doubtful about it. I can say at the same time that workers themselves are competent to deal effectively with the employers in respect of wages if they are given fair opportunities.

Chairman: Do you feel then that you have already sufficient technical experts among your workers?—Yes, provided they are given sufficient opportunities.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF B. T. L. UNION.

Chairman: What is the percentage of workers and outsiders respectively in the membership of the Managing Committee of your Union?—In the Managing Committee we had nearly 50 members out of whom only 7 or 8 were non-workers like myself. Even now in the reduced membership of the Union, we have on our Managing Committee six or seven non-workers and double that number actual workers. Our idea is to train real workers in the Labour problems.

Chairman: Do you hope that you will be able to build up a comprehensive Labour organisation that will be fairly representative of the workers in textile industry?—That depends upon the circumstances.

Chairman: Don't you think that it is difficult for mill-owners to consider your Union as sufficiently representative of workers?—If that is so they have to thank themselves for that. At one time our Union was much stronger with a membership of 9,000 and yet the owners never cared to recognize it.

Sir Victor Sassoon: You want nationalisation of the textile industry?—Yes.

Sir Victor: In your memorandum you have made certain suggestions about the unemployment insurance. Don't you think that under the present conditions it will be a burden on the employers?—I have no idea about the financial condition of the industry.

DEPRESSION IN INDUSTRY.

Sir Victor: Is the industry well-off? Are you prepared to further burden the industry even under the present conditions?—I admit that the industry is at present going through a period of depression, but my submission is that even if the unemployment insurance scheme is accepted to-day it will take pretty long time by the time its provisions are put into operation and very likely by that time there will be a material improvement in the financial condition.

Sir Victor: Are you in favour of one strong union or a number of small unions?—One strong union.

To another question of Sir Victor the witness replied that the money which his Union received from outside sources during the last general strike was given to the Joint Strike Committee and not to any individual union.

Sir Aexander Murray then examined a few workers as to the duration of their service, the kinds of work they had done, places where they had served and the general conditions of service. One and all agreed that there was a keen competition among the workers for the posts of jobbers, but many of them could not secure those posts because they were connected with the unions. Jobbers were in the habit of extorting money out of workers and the behaviour of jobbers was generally condoned by the mill managers.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRUPTION?

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed got Mr. Rajab Ali to say that the mill-owners were responsible for the corruption that was rampant in the mills. It all worked in a vicious circle. The jobbers extorted money from workers. A part of this money was paid as bribe to the managers many of whom were relatives or in good books of the agents. So ultimately the agents were responsible for the corruption which had become a veritable bane of the industry.

PROFITS OF "BOOM DAYS".

Another question elicited a reply that the mill-owners had in boom period realized more than their actual investment in the industry. Mr. Bakhale said that the mill-owners and the Girni Kamgar Union had to divide between themselves the entire responsibility of the last general strike which ended in a failure.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

When the enquiry was resumed after lunch, Mr. Rajab Ali was orally examined by Mr. R. S. Asavale, Assistant Commissioner. Asked to specify methods of victimisation, the witness said sometimes workers were asked to pay bribe to jobbers and if they refused to do so they were summarily turned out.

Sir Victor:—How can you stop this bribery?—By curtailing the powers of jobbers. Experience at present is that whenever a dispute between a jobber and a worker is referred to a higher authority a worker is always reprimanded, no matter he is right or wrong.

Dewan Chamanlal: You want these disputes to be referred to an impartial tribunal?—That is one remedy.

Chairman: What about a Welfare Officer who will interpret the wishes of workers to the authorities?—That will also be a remedy.

Mr. Bakhale suggested that they should have an officer elected by the mill to look after these disputes. He would, in that case be,

(Continued on Page 8.)

M. CLEMENCEAU'S BURIAL.

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To Be A Very Simple Ceremony.

BODY TAKEN TO VENDEE.

A March Past Arc De Triomphe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau's last and simple act was to kiss the hands of his faithful valet and chauffeur. The body which throughout the day lay clothed in the familiar grey suit was placed in the coffin last evening. The simple ceremony was attended only by the Prime Minister, the Prefect of Police and members of Clemenceau's family. A vase made from a German shell and holding a bunch of faded flowers which was given to him by a corporal during one of his visits to the front line in wartime was placed in the coffin beside the body. Thereafter a motor hearse conveyed the remains to Clemenceau's native Vendee for burial. In view of his wishes for a very simple burial, special precautions had been taken to prevent the hearse being followed. Salvoes of artillery will be fired in all towns throughout France at time of the burial, to-day(while ex-service men will march past the Arc de Triomphe in honour of the dead statesman.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF M. P.'s. IN R-101

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Again Abandoned Due To Fierce Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Rugby.—The members of the two Houses of Parliament who were prevented on Saturday from making a trip in the airship R 101 owing to unfavourable weather, were expected to do so yesterday. The overnight forecast had not been altogether favourable, but it was anticipated that condition would permit the flight. The Parliamentarians arrived at the mooring mast at Cardington, embarked on the airship and sat down to luncheon. Unexpectedly, however, a gale was already blowing, and conditions rapidly became so bad that the flight was again abandoned.—B. O. W.

SARDA ACT AND MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

Conference At Cawnpore On December 21.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Moulana Mahomed Ali informs the press that a Conference of representative Muslims from all parts of India will be held in Cawnpore about the 21st December, to consider steps for securing the exclusion of Muslims from the operation of the Sarda Act. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sir Mahomed Iqbal is being approached to preside over the Conference.—A.P.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN POONA.

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POONA, Nov. 25.

From December 2, 1929 compulsory primary education under the Act of 1923 will be introduced by the city Municipality in five wards. —A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE AGAIN.

—:o:—

Mianwali Jail Trouble.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MIANWALI, Nov. 25.

It is reported that Master Kabul Singh, Sam Chandra and Bhai Dair Singh, political prisoners in the Mianwali Jail, are on hunger-strike and they mean to continue it until there is an appreciable change in the policy of the Government regarding the treatment of political prisoners. It is further reported that the remaining political prisoners are also thinking of resorting to hunger-strike shortly.—Free Press.

MISCHIEF OF LATE GOVT.

—:o:—

ITS UNDOING A GREAT SERVICE TO COMMUNITY.

Premier On Coal Industry.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Rugby.—The Premier in a letter to Mr. Aitchison, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who is the Socialist candidate in the Kilmarnock by-election, refers to the Government's foreign and domestic policy and the introduction of legislation dealing with the coal industry. He says: "The way to peace has been laid within the past six months further than has ever been, and we are now hard at work preparing for the Five Power Naval Conference which is to meet in London in January to carry this to a successful issue. We strove hard to get an agreement between the owners and miners which would have given fair play to workers overworked and scantily paid, but we were thwarted in our efforts. We shall proceed with the legislation which we believe will commend itself to the great body of impartial people, and which has the support of the general body of miners and a not inconsiderable section of the owners. Great will be the service done to the whole community by any Government which will undo the mischief of the late Government and put the coal-mining industry on a satisfactory economic footing and establish within it conditions and machinery for industrial peace and fairplay."—B. O. W.

Late Mr. Narottam Morarji.

—: o :—

A meeting of the Hindus of Porbundar residing in Bombay was held on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Harkisondas Ramji, in memory of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji, a distinguished member of their community. Mr. Harkisondas Ramji presided.

The meeting passed the following resolution:—

"The Hindus of Porbunder put on record their deep sense of regret at the sad demise of Mr. Narottam Morarji, who was their friend and their guide, and who took a keen interest in their affairs. They also convey their heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereavement."

STOP PRESS

NEW GOLF COURSE FOR DUM DUM FLYING CLUB.

Opening the new Dum Dum flying club's golf course yesterday the Governor of Bengal said he had often expressed the hope that before he had finished his term in Bengal he might see sports clubs established in Calcutta and elsewhere, where the two races could meet in friendly rivalry oras partners in the ancient and excellent game of which Scotland claimed as her own, but which had now seized the imagination of every country in the world.—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne Mr. Wedgwood Benn said it was premature at present to add anything to the Viceroy's recent statement regarding the proposed Conference. Mr. Milne suggested that with a view to securing the co-operation and avoiding misunderstanding it was desirable to lay down its terms of reference as soon as possible. Mr. Benn admitted importance of these points which he said would be borne in mind. Replying to the suggestion that the whole matter should be discussed in the Commons before the Conference met. Mr. Benn pointed out that the House could always raise a matter of the kind. He thought he would be acting very wisely in saying nothing at present.

In the Commons Mr. Alexander denied any decision was contemplated regarding the closing of the minor naval bases of Bermuda and Jamaica.—Reuter.

GREAT PEACE OF VEEREENINGING.

—:o:—

The Toll Of 20,000 Soldiers.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

War Veterans March To The Cenotaph.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Rugby.—The first annual memorial service of the South Africa War Veterans Association of which Field Marshal Lord Methuen is President, was held at Horse Guards Parade, London, to-day. The men were inspected by General Sir Ian Hamilton. Addressing the company, Sir Ian said: "I always used to say that we are lads who fought with White, Buller, Methuen, Roberts, Baden-Powell and other warriors of great renown at Waggon Hill, Pieters Heights, Paradeburg and Diamond Hill. We are old soldiers who once upon a time, on half rations, played hide and seek with the Christian De Wet, until our feet were bleeding and our clothes in rags. We are proud to stand here representing 20,000 soldiers who gave their lives for the great Peace of Vereeniging, and the smaller our members, the greater each Man's share of honour. The Vereeniging peace is an achievement equal to that secured by the million dead who are represented by the Treaty of Versailles. "Still our Treaty holds." "Every time" he added, "you speak kindly or think kindly of the brother Boer who used to shoot at us all the time, and hit us pretty often, you are helping to keep South Africa happy and united—and what better monument could our fallen comrades desire?"

S. AFRICA CAMPAIGN DINNER.

Led by Sir Ian, the veterans marched to the Cenotaph, where Sir Ian placed a wreath on behalf of the Association.

General Smuts, who commanded the British troops in East Africa during the war will, on December 2nd, meet his former adversary, General Von Lettow Virdeck, who commanded the German troops in that sphere of operations in the Great War. The occasion will be the East Africa Campaign Dinner. The invitation to General Von Lettow to attend the dinner and meet General Smuts was proposed when General Smuts was in London in 1923, attending the Imperial Conference, but fell through owing to General Smuts having insufficient time before returning to S. Africa. General Smuts being in England again this year for his lectures at Oxford, the proposal was revived. Several British officers who had been in the East African campaign were consulted by Captain Lloyd, who was the originator of the proposal, and they were not only unanimous but enthusiastic in approving of the invitation to General Von Lettow.—B. O. W.

SIX INDIANS BURIED ALIVE

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Accident In Champion Reef Mine.

OORGAUM, Nov. 24.

Six Indians were buried underneath the tons of falling debris in Champion Reef mine when an accident occurred there to-day. Two dead bodies have been brought up. This disaster follows the rock-burst on Friday when three persons lost their lives.—A.P.

T. U. CONGRESS.

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Congress Secretary's Statement Contradicted.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR NAGPUR SESSION.

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

The Secretary of the Trade Uion Congress wires to point out the statement of the Congress Secretary, Nagpur is incorrect and that preparations are going on briskly for the ensuing session of the Trade Union Congress to be held at Nagpur and that Pandit Jawharlal Nehru will preside. Messrs V. V. Giri and Shiva Rao have already arrived and Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal and Ranadive, and others are expected to attend the Congress.—Free Press.

INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC WAR.

IT HAS ONLY BEGUN SAYS SCINDIA CHAIRMAN.

OFFICIAL SUBTLTIES EXPOSED.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. was held at Sudama House on Monday afternoon, Mr Walchand Hirachand presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said:—

THE LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

"It is my painful duty to express my grief at the sad demise of our late Chairman, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, who was recently the victim of an unfortunate accident and to pay my tribute to him for the unique services he rendered to the Scindia Company and the national cause which it represents. Gentlemen, it is now a matter of common knowledge how the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee, as the head of this Company, had to lead a continuous fight in the struggle even for the mere existence of the Company from its very inception against powerful foreign vested interests. That struggle is not yet over and we are still in the initial stages of the great fight looming large on the horizon. But I venture to think that the future historian of the revival of Indian Mercantile Marine in the 20th century will have to inscribe in bold letters the name of Mr. Narottam Morarjee as a great pioneer of modern Indian Shipping. I had the privilege of being associated with the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee from the very commencement of this concern and can therefore speak with knowledge of the very many obstacles which he had to face and, as we know, faced successfully with your sympathy and support and the sacrifices which you have willingly made, from time to time, to bring the Company to its present position. Gentlemen it would take too long to enumerate all the valuable services rendered by Mr Narottam Morarjee to this Company. But you all know the high esteem and affection in which the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee was held and the great extent to which his name and sense of honour, and the high reputation they carried in the world of commerce and industry, were real assets of our Company. I am sure you will all, therefore, join me in placing on record our deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained by the Company in the death of Mr Narottam Morarjee, our appreciation of his valuable services to the cause of Indian Shipping and in conveying our condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

UNECONOMIC RATES OF FREIGHT.

Coming now to the affairs of the Company, you would naturally like to know why the working of the last financial year has led to a loss of Rs. 1,74,969-0-6. You must have observed from the Report that two main factors are operating against us and have brought about this result. The rates were on an uneconomic level and there was considerable superfluous tonnage on the Indian coast, which the trade did not want, but which in spite of its protests was unnecessarily thrown in by the foreign interests with a view to put this Company in a disadvantageous position and financial loss. As you are well aware, there is the semblance of a Shipping Conference in the coasting trade of India; but perhaps there is no other Shipping Conference in the world of the type working here, wherein the interests of its component members are not common, where the tonnage of the national Company is limited while the foreign company can employ unlimited tonnage to harm its interests, where the former is made to accept uneconomic rates while the latter make up their losses in monopolistic trades—coastal, adjacent and foreign. In the old days the foreign shipowners entrenched in Indian waters used to kill new Indian Shipping Companies by means of brutal, but nevertheless direct, rate wars But, in view of the changed atmosphere in the country, as such crude methods are no longer paying, they have now discovered subtler methods of destruction. Heavy artillery is being replaced by poison gas. These foreign interests, which, with the active assistance of the Government, have earned very large amounts for decades together—now that an Indian Company is struggling to keep its head above water-pose as the protectors of those very merchants and consumers whom they have bled white for generations, and manoeuvre to keep rates on such an uneconomic level that they do not leave even sufficient margin to cover depreciation, not to speak of reasonable return on capital. At the end of 1928, and beginning of 1929, when the question of revision of rates was under consideration, the general market conditions were favourable for a reasonable increase rates for time charter and U. K. Continent voyage charters had appreciably gone up, even freights on coal from Calcutta to Bombay had jumped up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, tonnage was scarce, and there was no chance of rice coming to India from Japan or Saigon as happened last year. In spite of all these facts justifying reversion to economic rates prevalent before 1928, when they were unnecessarily and intentionally cut down with a view to hit this Company hard, the foreign interests, as is usual with them, created a prejudice in the minds of Indian shippers against our Indian Company by unofficially indicating their willingness to accept an uneconomic rate and consequently the basic rate for 1929 from Rangoon to Bombay was fixed at Rs. 11 per ton, the disastrous effects of which are seen in our Balance Sheet.

CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Gentlemen, my colleagues and I myself are therefore convinced that no Indian Shipping Company can prosper on sound economic basis against unfair competition of non-Indian interests and an Indian Mercantile Marine will remain a dream unless the existing order of conditions on the Indian coast is changed, unless the total tonnage employed is defined and restricted to meet the adequate requirements of trade, and unless and until definite provision is made for the expansion of Indian tonnage simultaneously with the elimination of foreign tonnage from the coasting trade of India, as demanded by the country at large in its universal support of the Coastal Reservation Bill.

OFFICIALS AS EXPLOITERS.

During the last few months, one has heard much about the expropriatory character of the provisions of the Coastal Reservation Bill. In view of its utterly false character, it is interesting to explore the origin of this argument. It is most surprising that nothing should have been stated on this phase of the question even in the Minute of Dissent appended to the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee by Sir Arthur Froom, who on the Committee represented the vested foreign interests in India. One searches in vain through the pages of his Minute of Dissent and through the arguments he urges against the adoption of the policy of Coastal Reservation by all the other members of the Committee, nor was this point mentioned by the European critics of the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee until Sir Charles Innes the Commerce Member for the Government of India speaking in the Legislative Assembly two years after the report was pb-

(Continued on Page 8.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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